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22 JANUARY 1987

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR
POWER PLANT ACCIDENT - PART II

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22 JANUARY 1987

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS
AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR
POWER PLANT ACCIDENT - PART II

[For Part I of this material see JPRS-UPS-86-038 of 6 August 1986]

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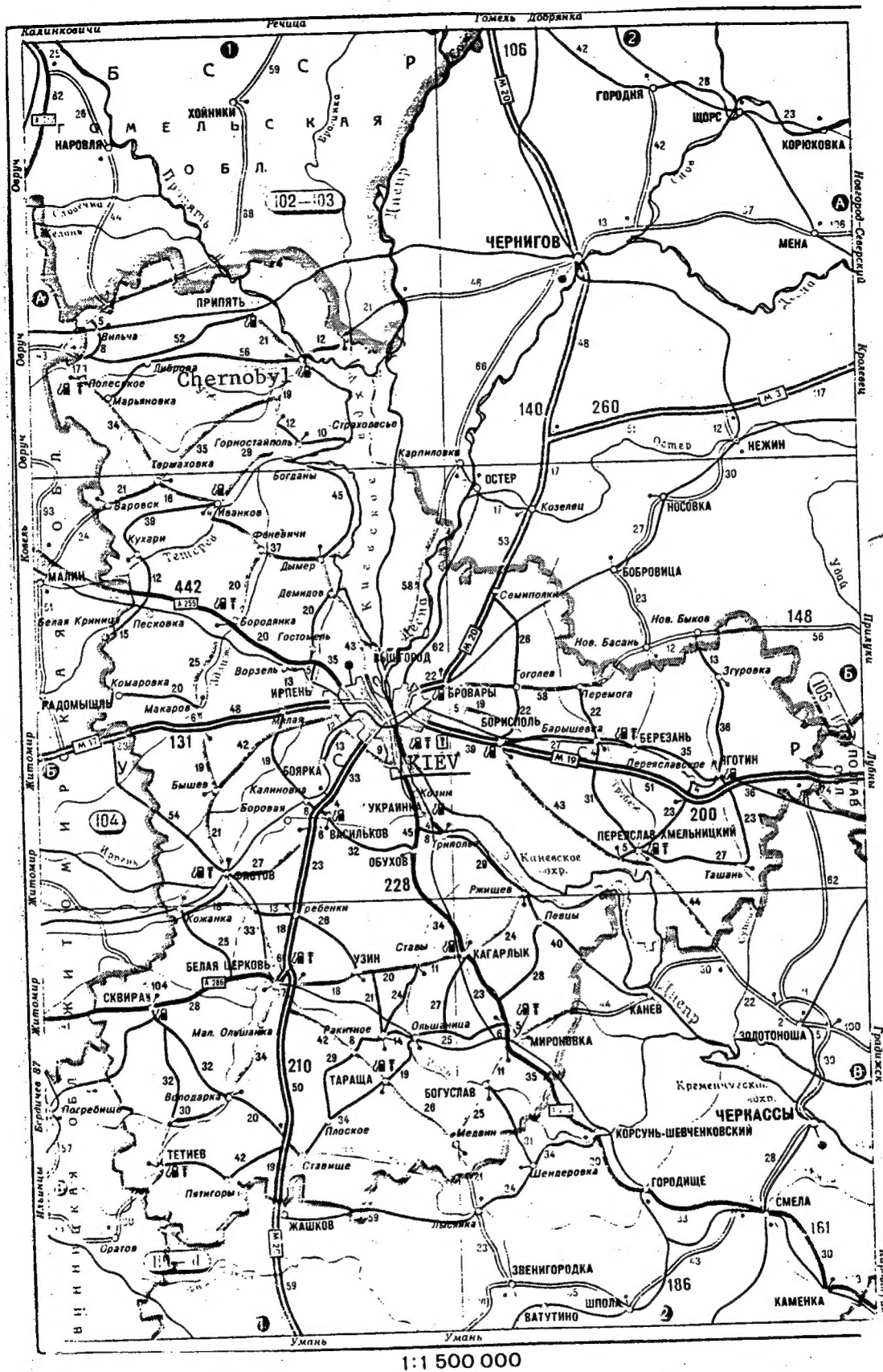
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POLITICAL

USSR WEATHER MAPS APRIL-MAY 1986

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr-29 May 86

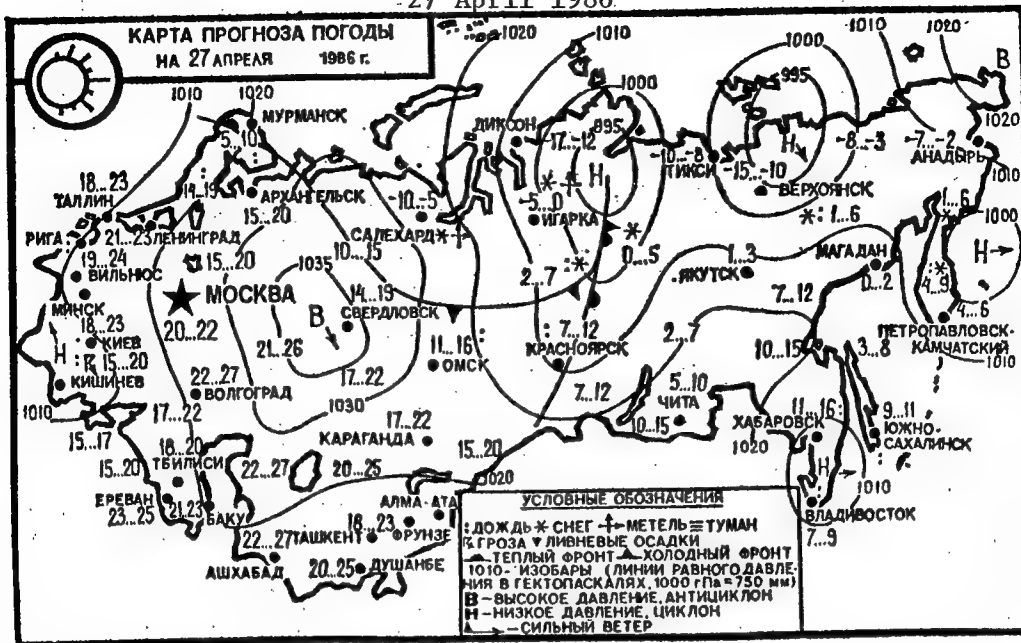
Legend is same for each map

<u>УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ</u>	
(1)	: ДОЖДЬ * СНЕГ + МЕТЕЛЬ ≡ ТУМАН
(2)	ГРОЗА ▾ ЛИВНЕВЫЕ ОСАДКИ
(3)	— ТЕПЛЫЙ ФРОНТ — ХОЛОДНЫЙ ФРОНТ
(4)	1010 - ИЗОБАРЫ (ЛИНИИ РАВНОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ В ГЕКТОПАСКАЛЯХ. 1000 гПа = 750 мм)
(5)	В - ВЫСОКОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ. АНТИЦИКЛОН
(6)	Н - НИЗКОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ. ЦИКЛОН
(7)	— СИЛЬНЫЙ ВЕТЕР

Key:

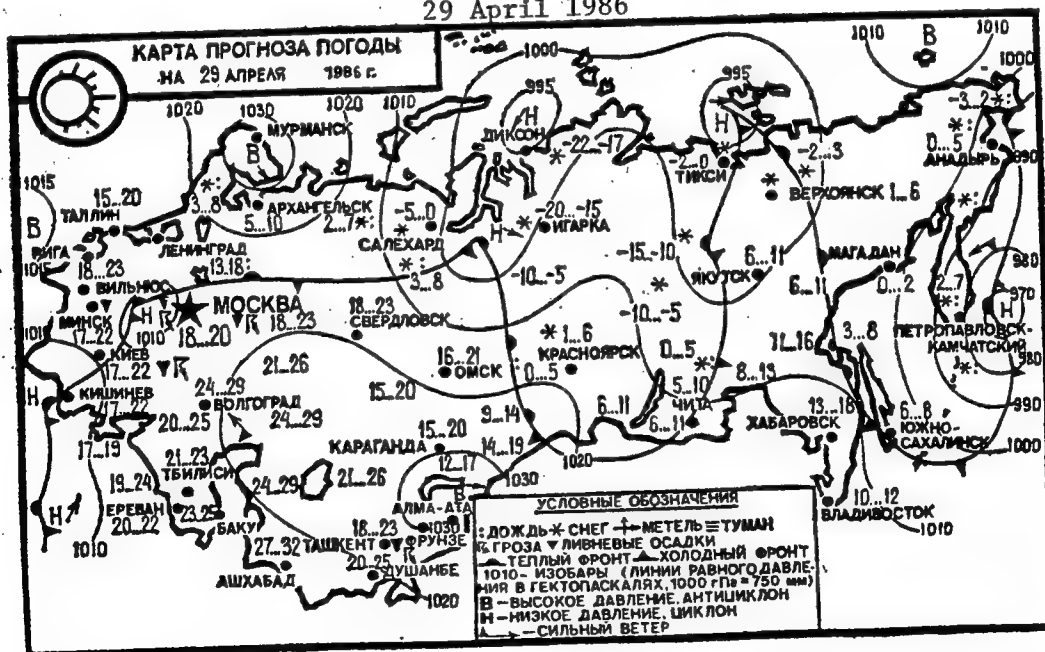
1. Rain, snow, blizzard, fog
2. Thunder showers, downpour
3. Warm front, cold front
4. Isobars
5. В - High pressure, anticyclone
6. Н - Low pressure, cyclone
7. Strong wind

-27 April 1986.

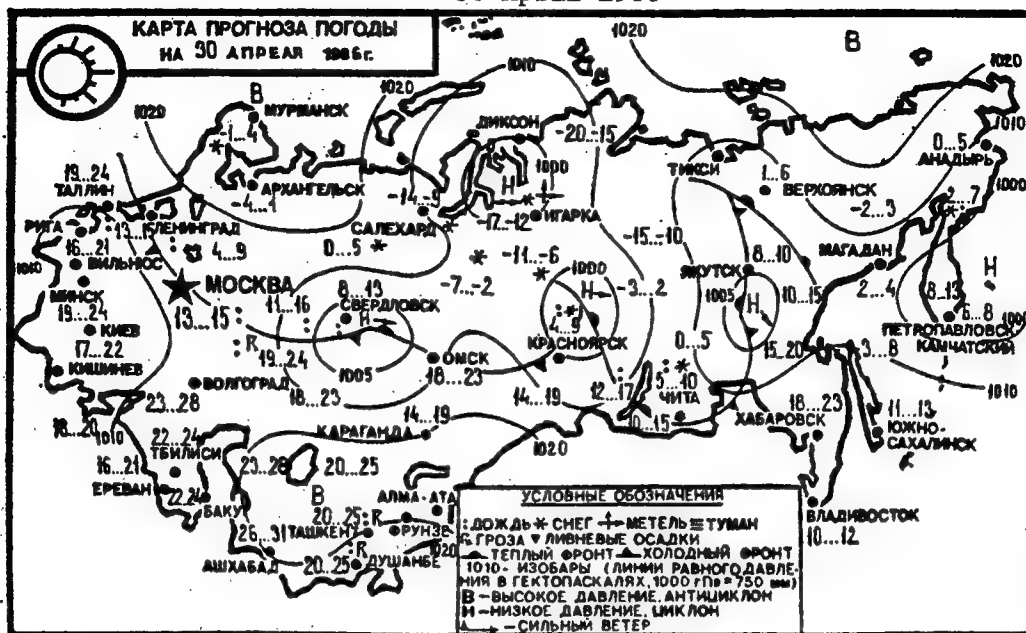


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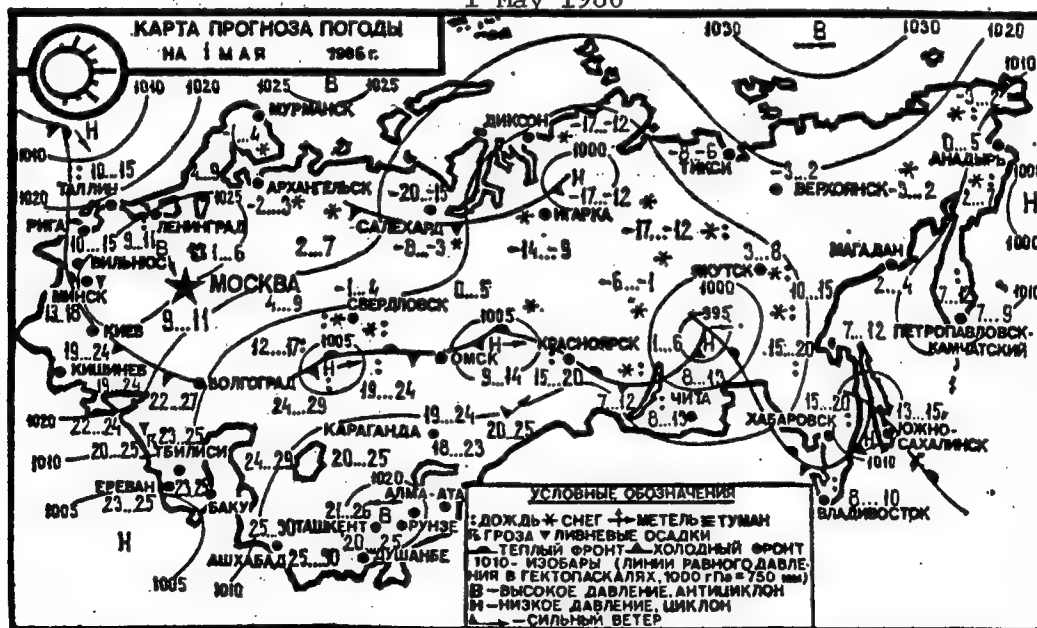
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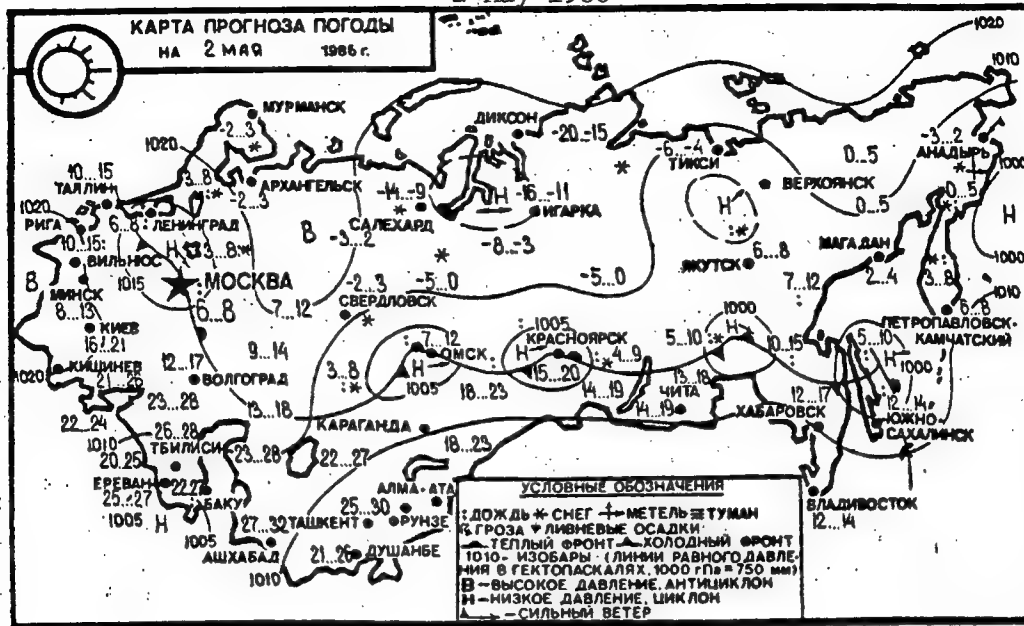
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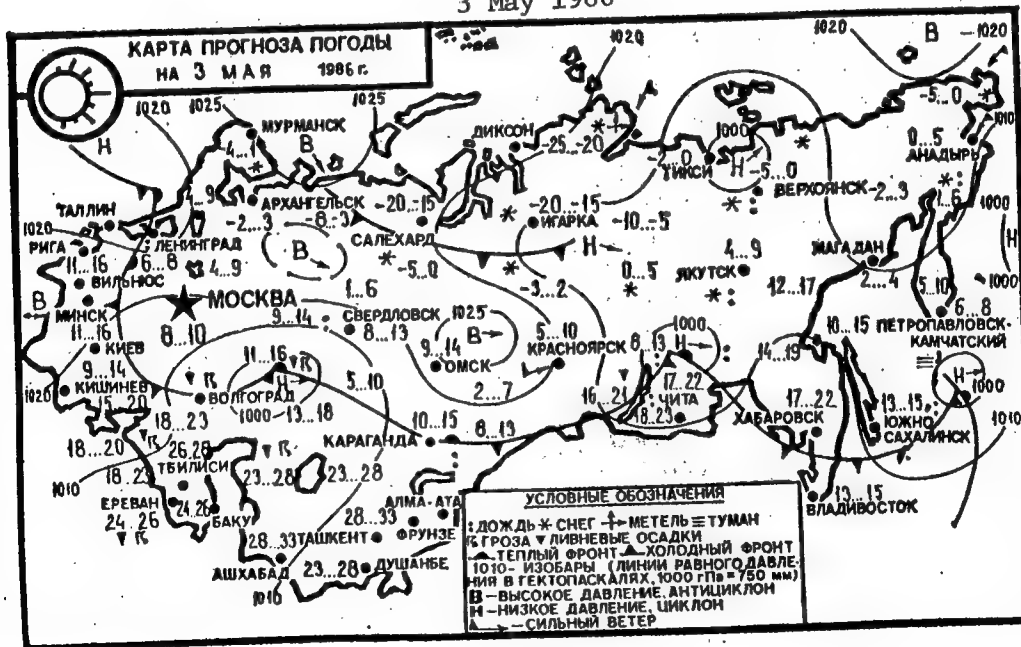
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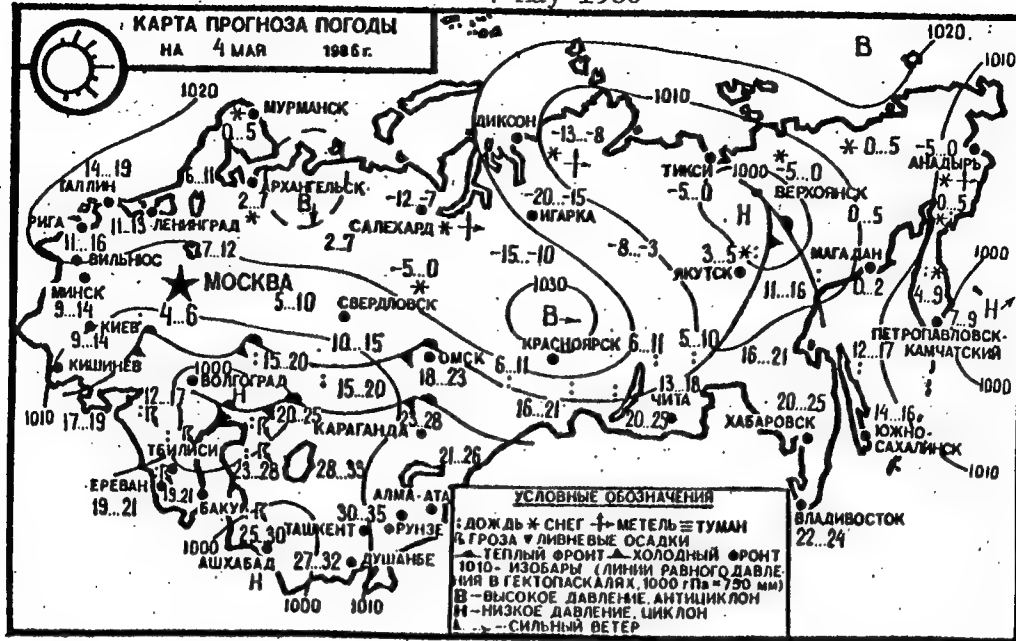
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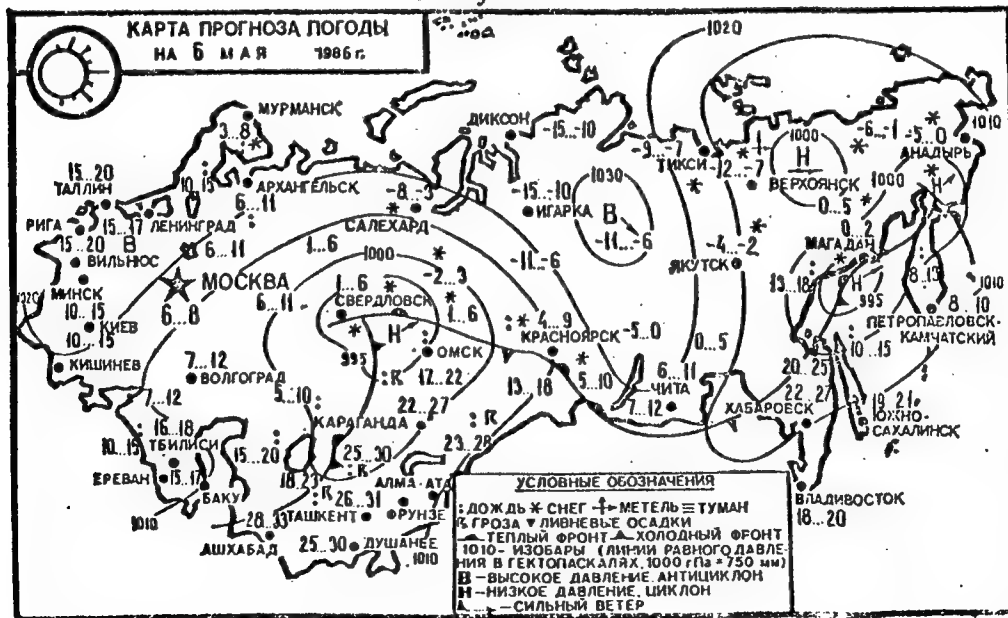


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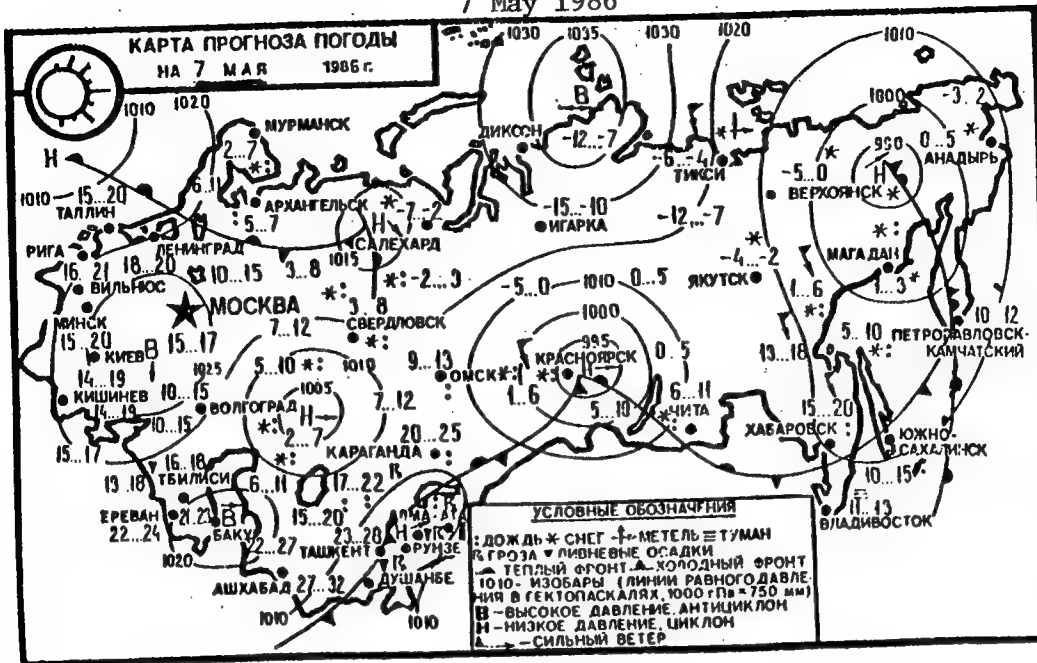


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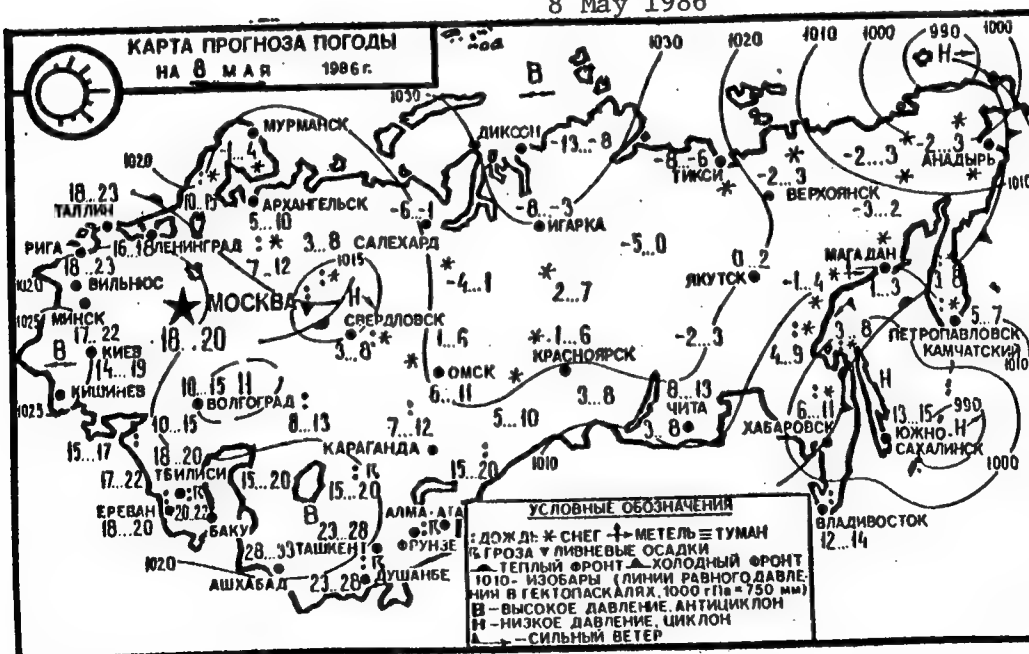
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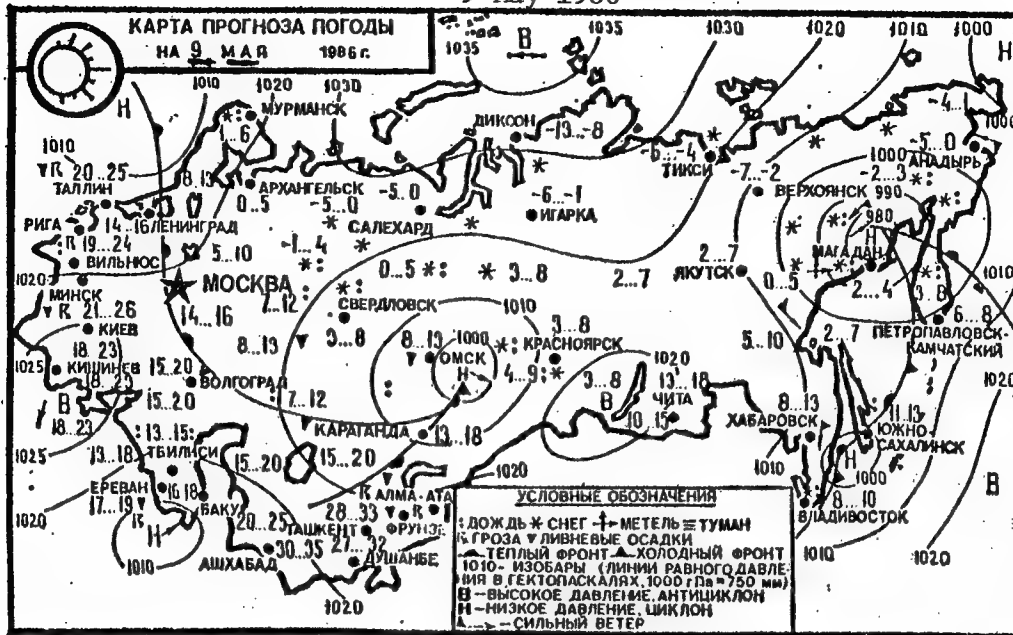
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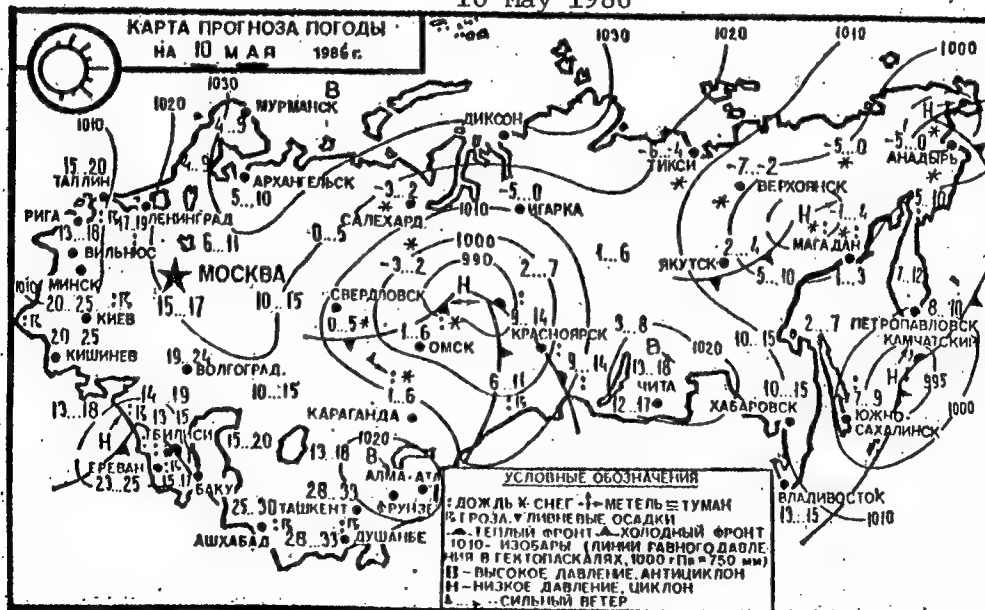
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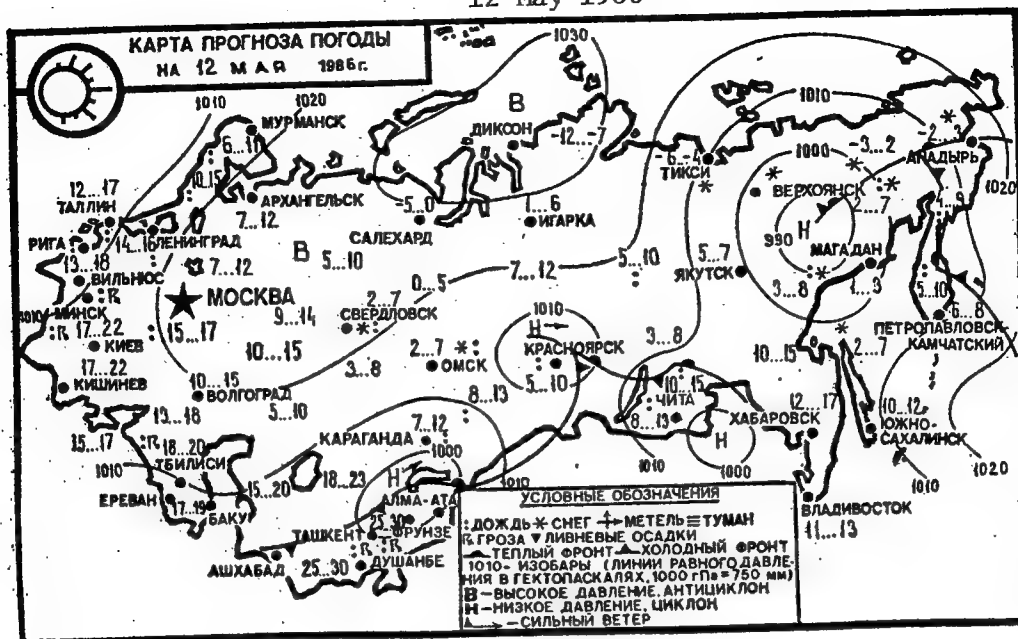


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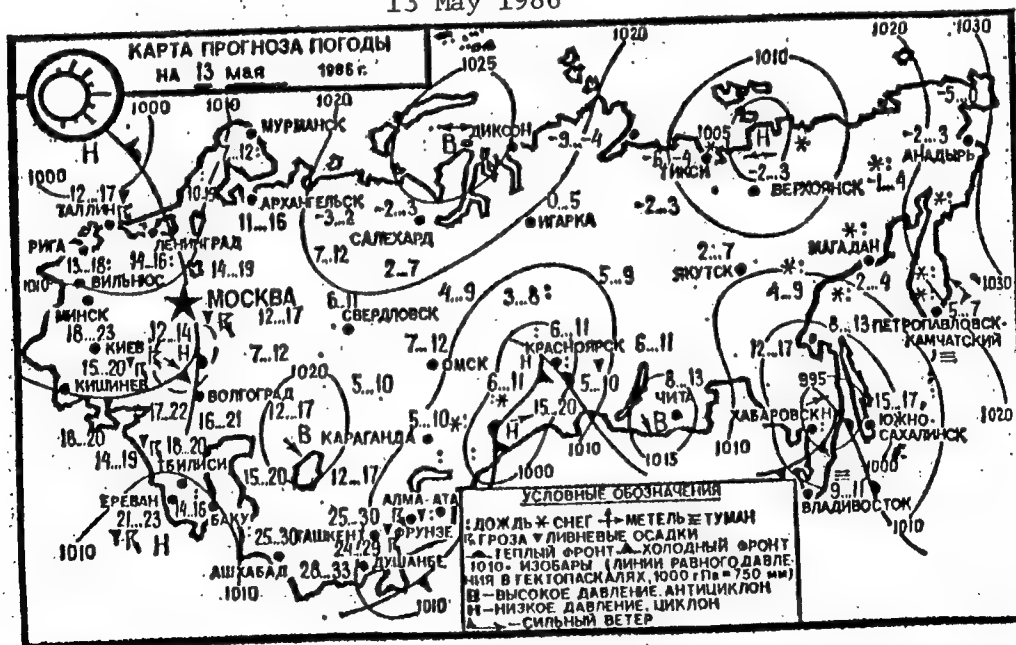


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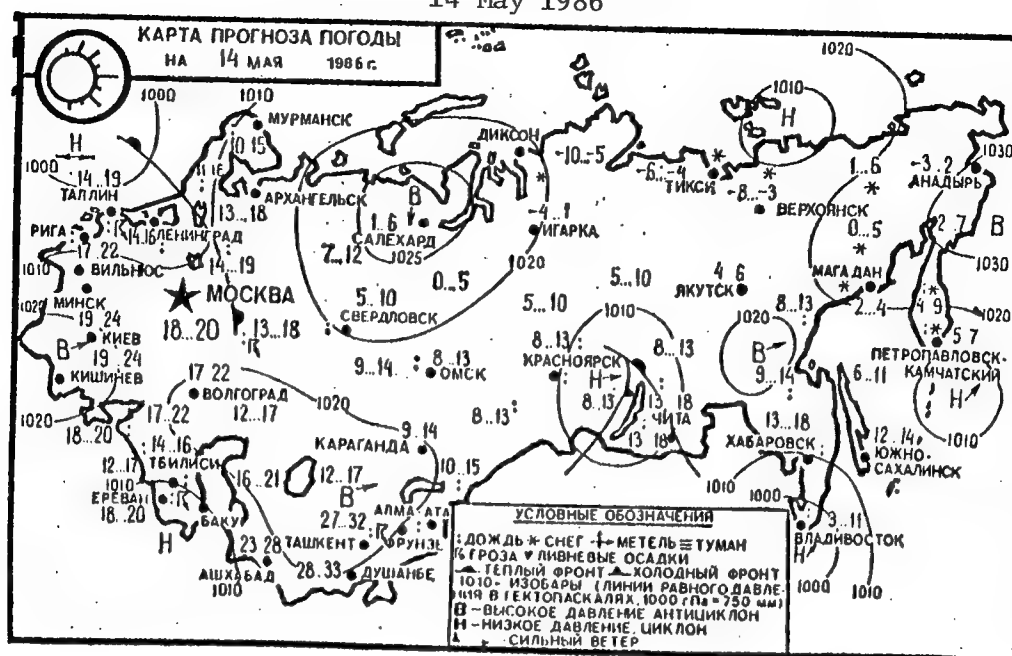
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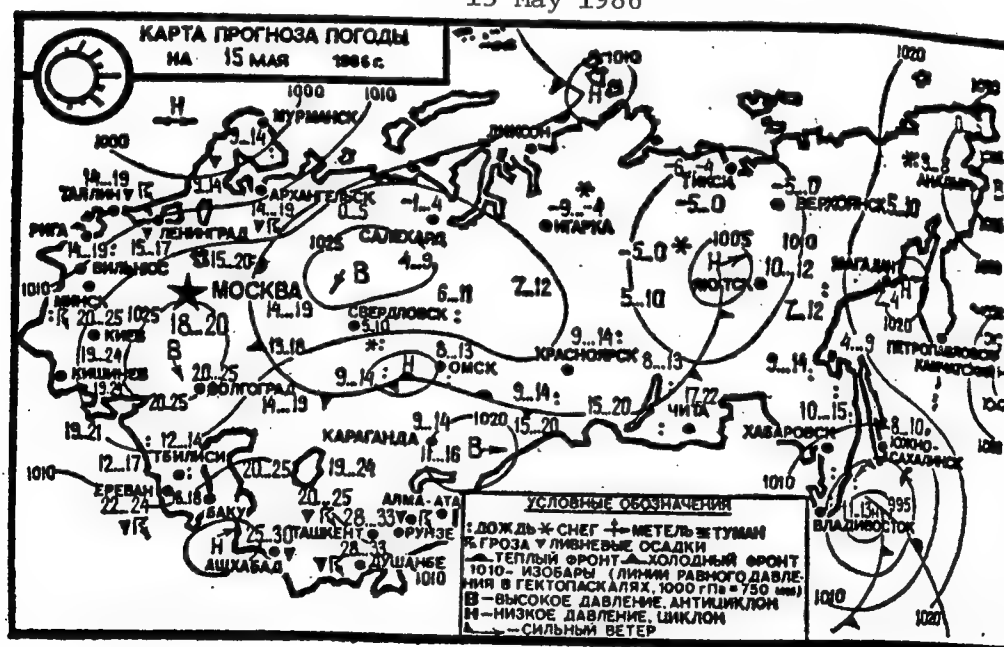
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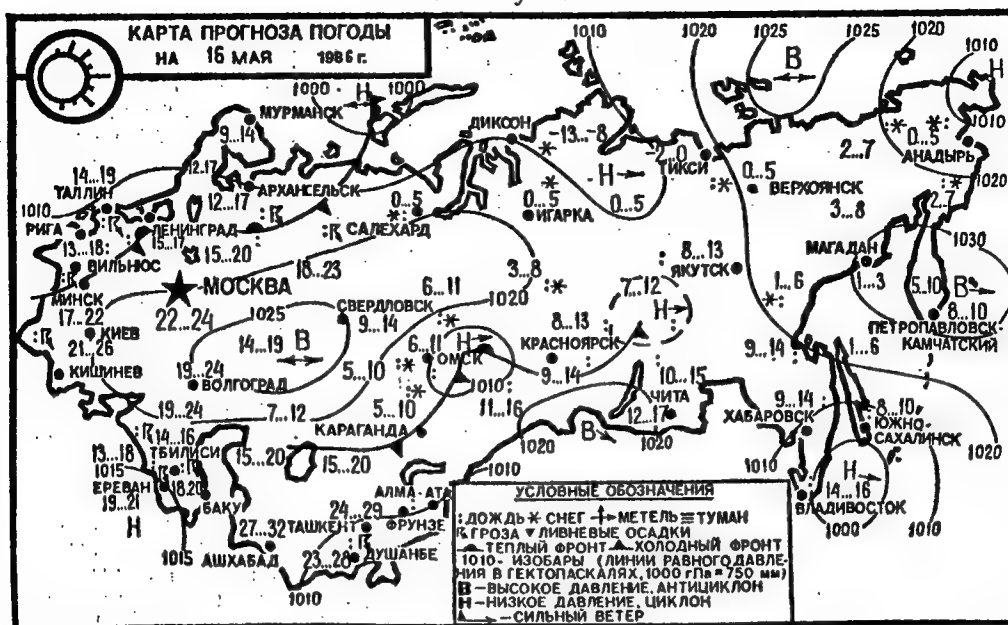
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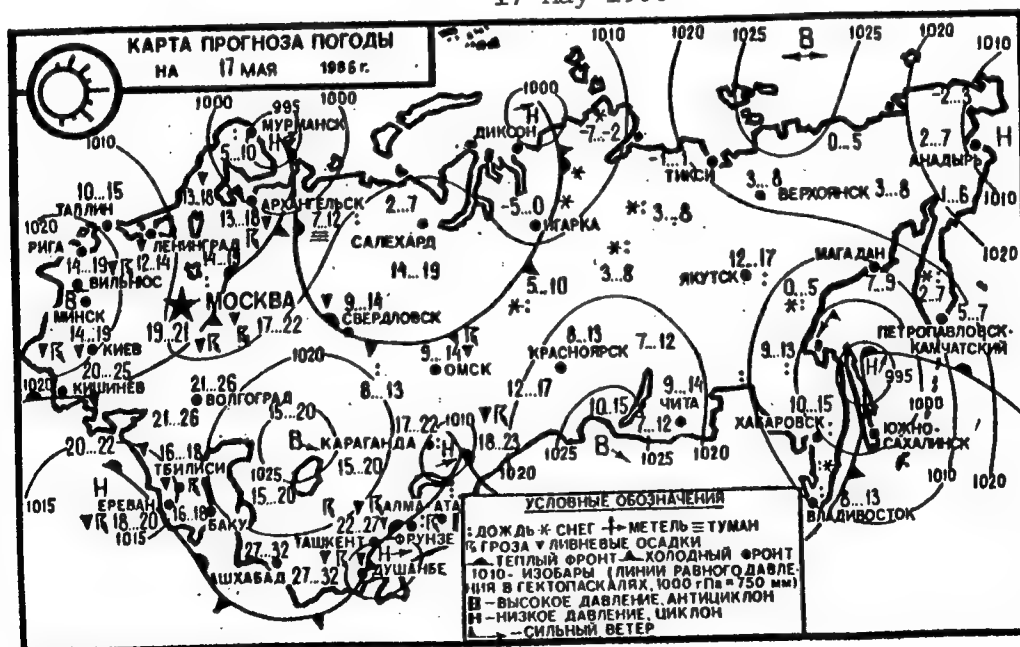
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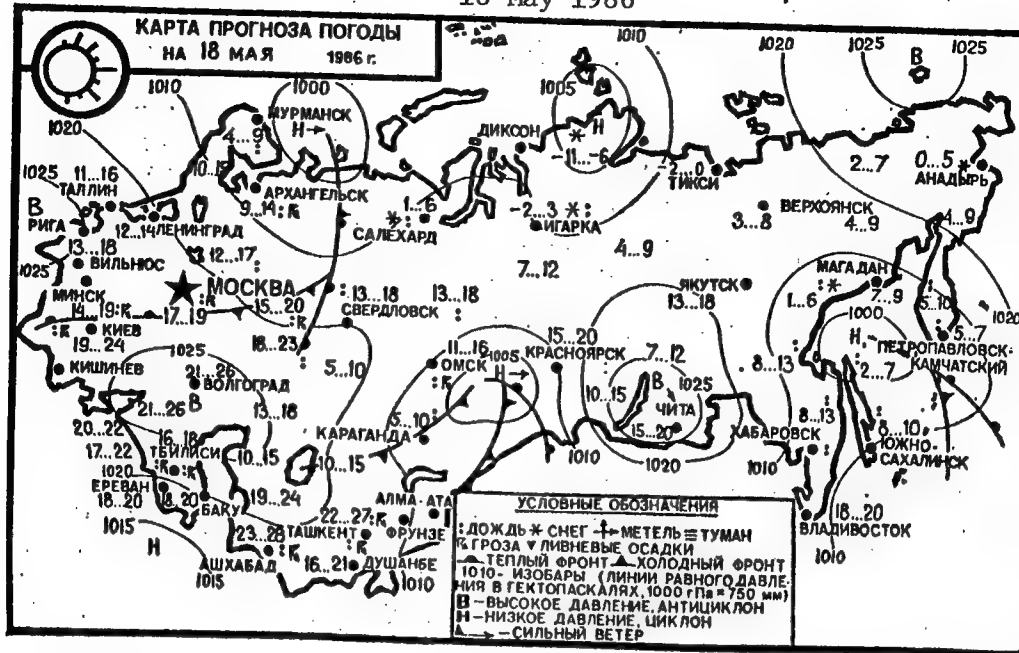
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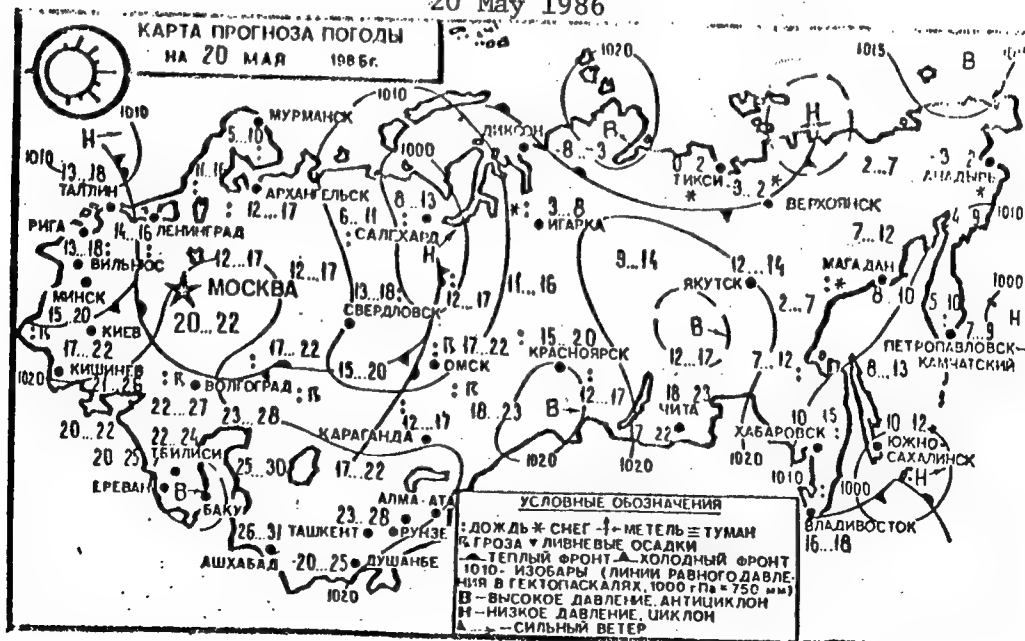


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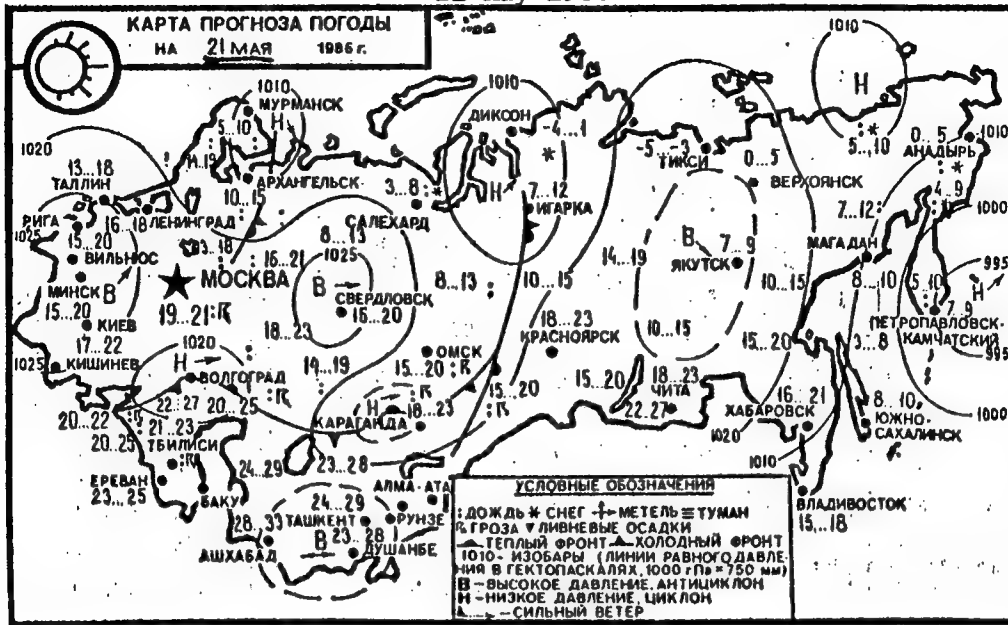


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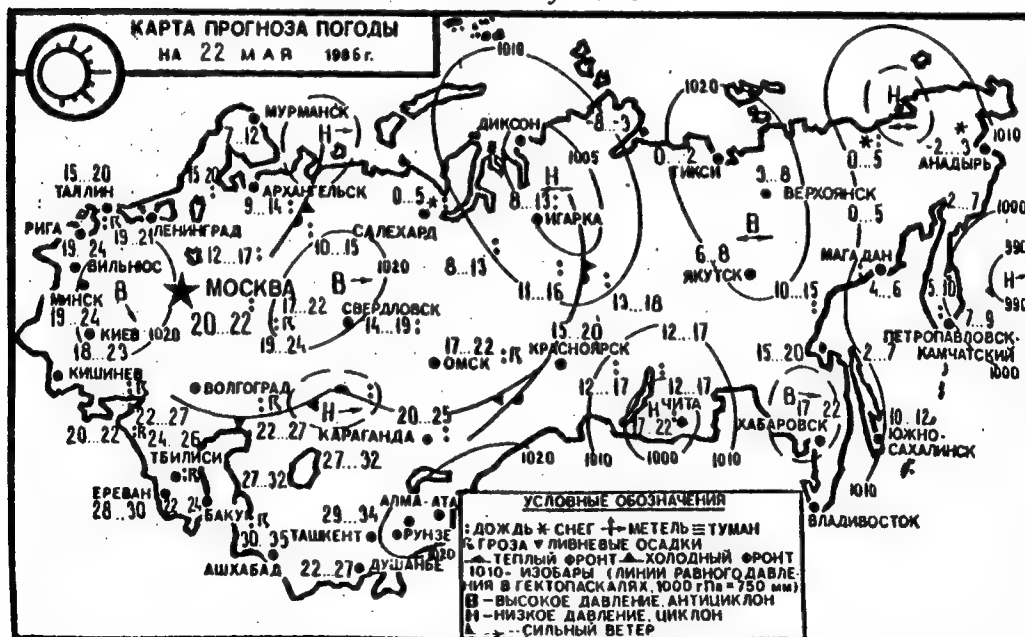
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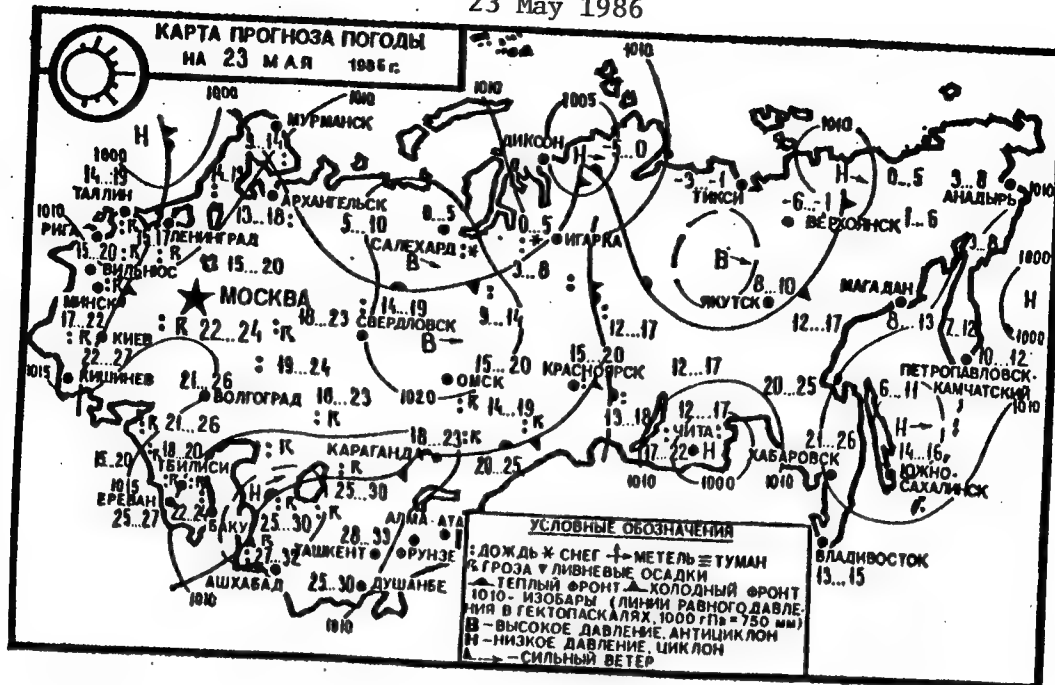
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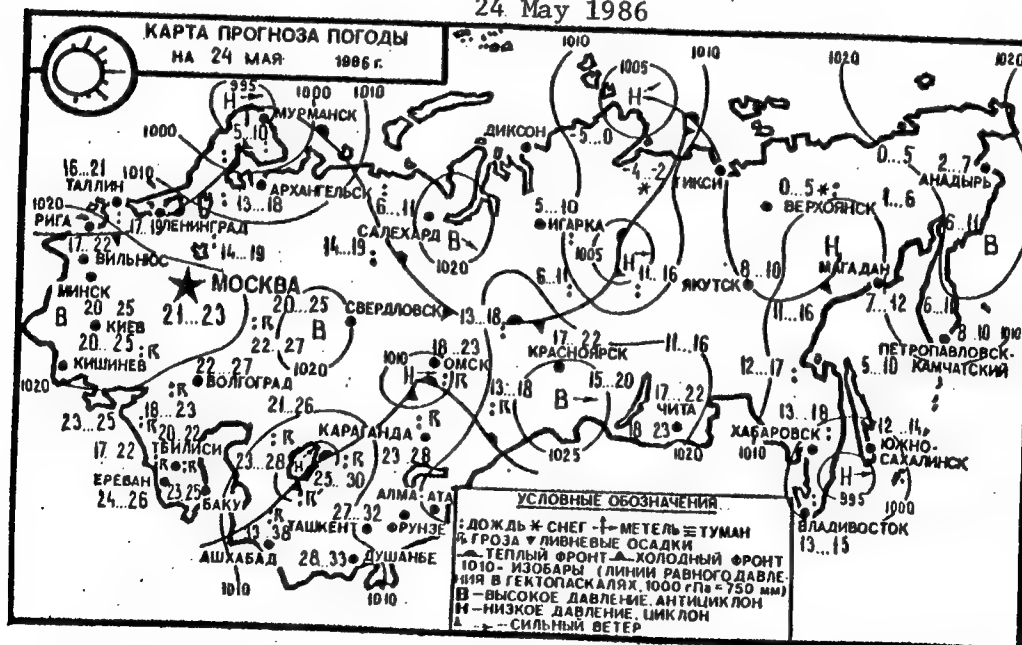
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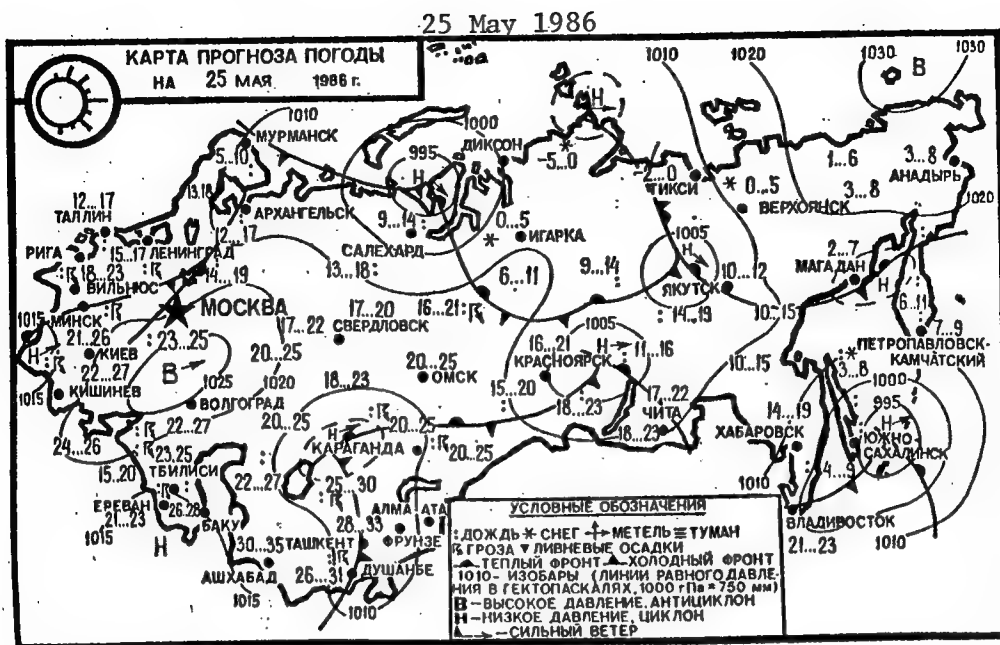


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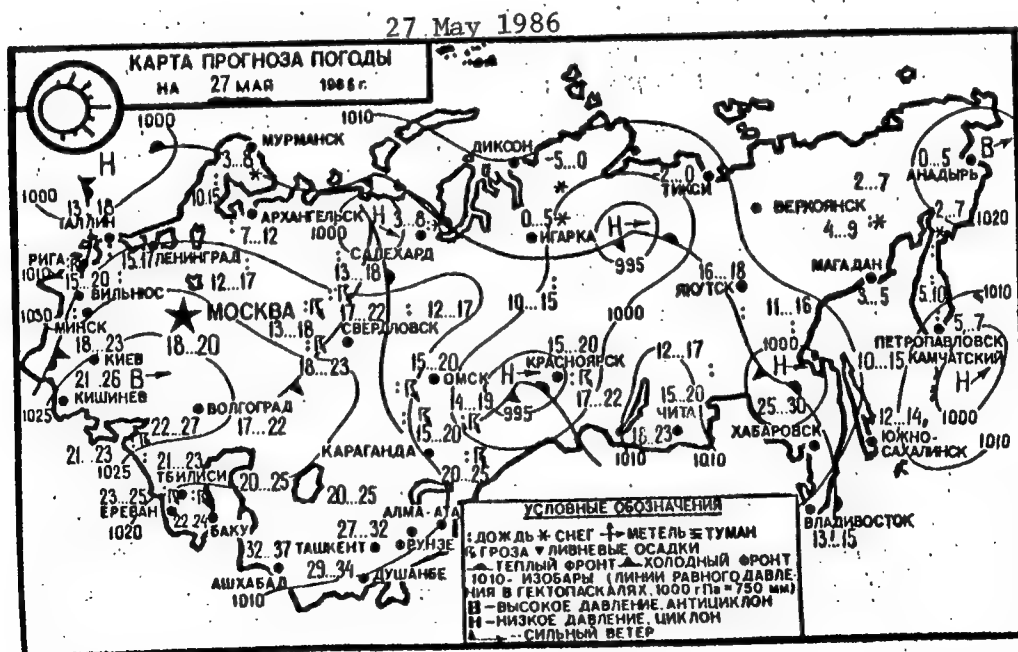


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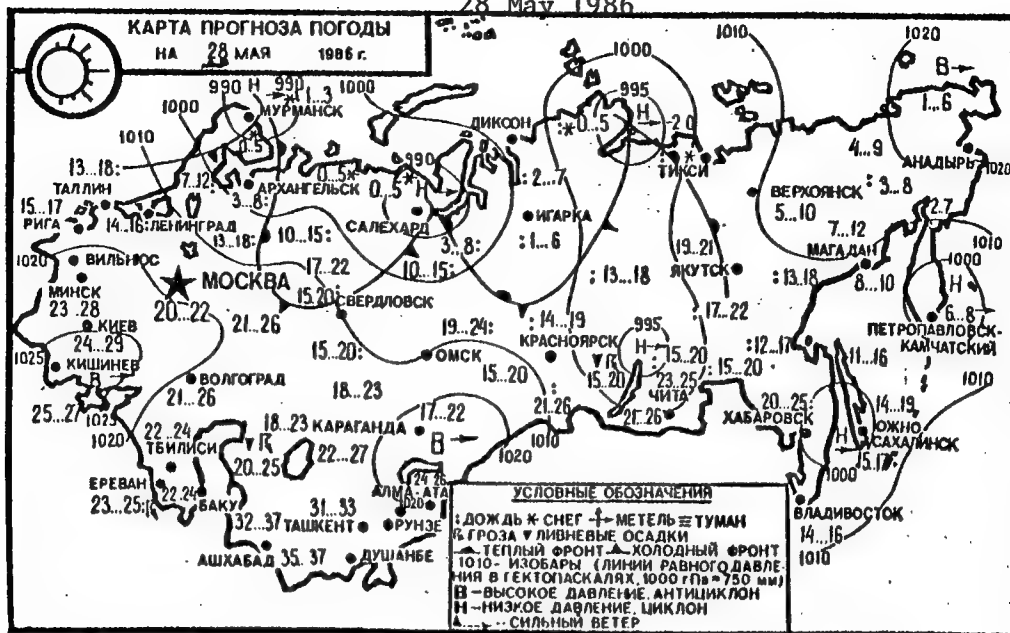




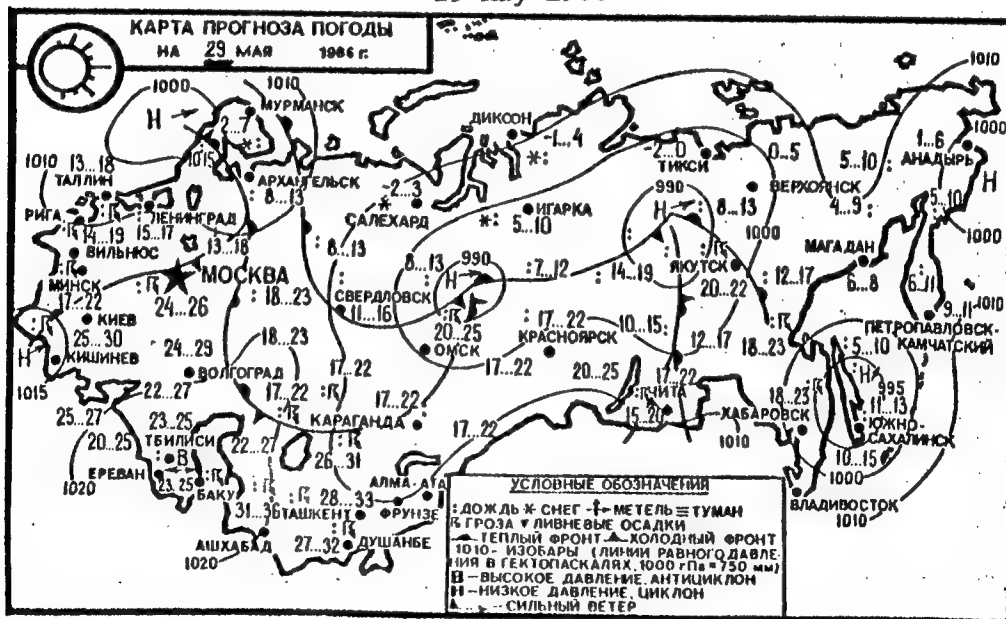
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28 May 1986



29 May 1986



CSO: 1822/282

POLITICAL

POLAND IGNORES WESTERN SCARE STORIES

PM130834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Losoto: "False Reports Exposed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May--Warsaw in May is framed by the luscious greenery adorning the avenues and public gardens and by the bright mosaic of flower beds, bathed in spring sun. They are beautiful and quite unique.

In the Lazienki park mothers and grandmothers take children for walks under the huge trees and feed the tame squirrels. In the streets, as always at this time of year, there are many additional kiosks selling vegetables and fruit.

Working Warsaw is living at an intensive pace. Cars, television sets, and electronic instruments are coming off the production lines. Steel is being smelted. At higher educational establishments, lectures are being delivered.

This picture of the city's normal working life could be filled in with many more details. Reports received from other parts of Poland are similar, indicating that the Polish people are working hard to implement the tasks facing the country. With their efforts they are healing the wounds inflicted by the crisis. No one denies that difficulties persist. However, at the same time everyone can see the tangible, positive changes which have taken place in both sociopolitical and economic life. Confirmation of this was the mass participation of the Polish people in May Day demonstrations. This year 9.3 million people took part in the parades, 2.5 million more than last year.

Western propaganda and subversive Western radio stations, using the accident at the Chernobyl AES, are trying by means of hastily-compiled false reports to sow panic, uncertainty, and mistrust of the authorities and official announcements in Poland and to slander the Soviet Union. At the same time, certain Western governments, organizations, and foundations display a sudden readiness to provide medical and food aid to "afflicted" Poland.

"We are extremely grateful," the government press spokesman said at a press conference, "but in the present circumstances this is largely superfluous. However, we would like to say this to the governments and political forces

in the West which have developed this sudden urge to 'help': Stop trying to harm Poland, period. This is the best help you can give to the Poles, and it will cost you nothing." The Polish working people did not succumb to the subversive appeals. The lies once again burst like soap bubbles. The government commission, which includes prominent scientists, specialists, and leaders of ministries and departments, briefed the population on the actual situation. There was and is no serious threat to people's health. The level of radioactivity was many times below the permitted dose.

The report on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session published in the press yesterday notes that the responsible stance adopted by the overwhelming majority of Polish citizens deserves respect and recognition.

"Of course, an accident is an accident," Zbigniew Bereza, first secretary at the PZPR committee at Warsaw's Kaspzrak Radio Plant, told me. "It is an unpleasant affair. Especially at a nuclear power plant. We understand this and express our sympathy to the Soviet people. We have received prompt and competent information. The masters of the subversive Western radio voices have again fallen flat on their faces. More than once, Polish workers have seen from their own experience the falseness of their information. We are confident that the consequences of the accident will soon be eliminated. A calm and businesslike working atmosphere reigns at our plant. The collective is successfully coping with plan targets and preparing to greet the 10th PZPR Congress in a worthy fashion. Life and work in people's Poland are currently proceeding at the normal pace."

/9365
CSO: 1800/447

POLITICAL

SOVIETS ACCUSE U.S., WEST OF PROPAGANDA ON CHERNOBYL

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 20, 13-19 May 86 pp 1-3

[Article by N. Zyatkov: "Around Chernobyl: 'Black' Propaganda and Reality"]

[Text] The last few days of April and the first days of May will be noted as a period of special activity in the history of the "psychological warfare," conducted by the West against socialist countries. U.S. propaganda services and a number of other capitalist governments have released on the audience a poisonous cloud of fabrications, lies and rumors with respect to the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. The "radio voices" are especially zealous. They are devoting hundreds of hours of broadcast time to delivery of hatred toward our country.

True, despite such impressive volumes of time, all the information (or rather the disinformation) thrust on listeners can be summarized in several phrases: "Soviet technology, unlike that in the West, is unreliable and scientific developments are inefficient," "the Soviet Union (again unlike the West) disregards the information about these types of incidents" and, finally, "thousands of people have died as a result of the accident and a catastrophic level of radiation threatens new victims." Before looking at all this slander through the prism of facts, let us try to explain the reasons and purposes of the propaganda hysteria.

Why Was This Done?

Indeed, why did Washington not initiate any investigation with respect to the victims of the American bombing in Libya, but the President of the United States ordered that a special interdepartmental group be created to hold a cabinet meeting "to consider the problems related to the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant." Why did the heads of the seven leading capitalist countries not discuss the systematic accidents on U.S. spacecraft and rockets with human victims at the meeting in Tokyo, but the case at the Soviet nuclear power plant? It would be more logical to clarify the question of detonation space weapons, since a number of the countries of the seven are coparticipants in preparation of "Star Wars," while the supposedly reliable and fail-safe space technology of the United States (thus state the Americans) is the main component of space weapons.

The fact of the matter is that Washington and its yes-men decided to use the emergency at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant for propaganda purposes, in order to discredit the policy of the Soviet Union. Judge for yourselves: the antagonistic acts of the United States against Libya, Afganistan, Nicaragua and Angola, the refusal of a moratorium on nuclear testing and the unconstructive response to other Soviet peaceful initiatives have revealed the true aspirations of the American administration so much that its demagogic statements about the desire for peace has even evoked laughter among U.S. allies. Thus it was decided to throw a shadow over the prestige of the Soviet Union, to sow panic among the European people and thus to divert and switch the attention of the public.

It was for this purpose, to supplement the radio libel and publications in the press, that there was forced evacuation of Western citizens from the USSR and they were even reclothed.

The main thrust in the propaganda campaign of the West during the past few days has been that the "Russians cannot be trusted." To please this propaganda scheme, even the "all-knowing" American intelligence agencies were presented as investigated problems. In this case, we emphasize that 41 nuclear power assemblies are operating in the Soviet Union and there have been no accidents similar to these. And how the "radio voices" wanted to build a long chain of accidents in the USSR. It did not happen!

It is appropriate to recall in this context that 151 accidents at nuclear power plants have occurred in 14 countries from 1971 through 1984. Serious incidents were registered at one-tenth of the nuclear power plants in the United States last year. The number of smaller incidents, according to data of the American organization PUBLIC CITIZEN, reaches 4,500 per year.

With regard to the equipment of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, let us present an analysis of the authoritative Swiss scientist, nuclear physicist Andre Gsponer. "There was a sufficiently complete and reliable safety system at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, so that the cause of an accident was obviously something that was hardly probable and therefore unprecedented," he said in an interview of the Geneva newspaper SWISS.

"The technology used in construction of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is also well known in the West," A. Gsponer emphasized. "Specialists feel that it is especially reliable. It follows from a document, published by the International Atomic Energy Agency (MAGATE) in June 1983, specifically that, judging by the specifications of the reactor which was installed at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, it is very reliable. Familiarization with this document permits one to state that the Soviet system of nuclear reactors also contains numerous passive safety elements. The capability of charging an operating reactor makes it possible to remove malfunctioning fuel rods and to maintain a minimum of radioactive wastes in the reactor core."

"Specialists feel that the resistivity of Soviet nuclear power plants and their flexibility is considerably higher than those in the Western countries." Gsponer feels that the "shielding accessories of the Soviet reactor are no less reliable than those used in the West for similar type reactors, whether it be in France or in the United States. The concrete hood that surrounds the Soviet reactor

and the concrete hoods of the same type in the West have been considered until now a quite sufficient safety measure."

Thus, the Swiss scientist concludes that Soviet technology, judging by preliminary analysis, cannot be assumed a direct or indirect cause of the catastrophe at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and accordingly, its cause can be found in something that the nuclear scientists did not foresee.

According to the preliminary opinion of the government commission, the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant could occur due to a random coincidence, which became tragic, of hardly probable and therefore unforeseen failures.

On Providing Information and Remaining Silent

As is known, the accident occurred on 26 April at 0123 am. Safety measures were implemented immediately. A governmental commission, which had already adopted measures within several hours at the site to eliminate the emergency and to determine the reasons for what happened, was created. The maximum radiation levels reached 10-15 milliroentgens per hour on 27 April in the region of the power plant (they were one-half to one-third as much by 5 May). (Footnote) (The radiation level on 10 May was 0.33 milliroentgens per hour 60 km from the nuclear power plant and 0.32 milliroentgens per hour at Kiev, which was completely safe to public health. The radiation level on the western border was in the range of the natural background radiation. The level of radioactivity in the water reservoirs of Kiev was normal during the entire time) On the same day, on 27 April, approximately 50,000 persons were evacuated on 1,100 buses within 2 hours. The victims, and there were 204 of them, were hospitalized and highly skilled aid was given them in the best of the country's clinics.

Events developed in this sequence. And this is quite natural, since concern for the lives and health of the people, rather than an exchange of suggestions and versions, is at the forefront.

On 28 April, the governments of a number of countries were given the information possible at that moment. The U.N. representative of the USSR, appearing at a plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly, talked about how the consequences of the accident were being eliminated. Communications of the Soviet government were published almost daily. The general director of the IAEA H. Bliks was informed during the first few days and he later arrived in the country at the invitation of the USSR.

So it is quite impossible to agree with the accusations of the Western propagandists and officials. This fact is worth presenting for the sake of truth. After the accident in the United States in 1979, the American side presented information to the Senate within 10 days and to IAEA almost 2 months later.

Despite the fact that many accidents that occur in the United States are hushed up (this became known from a confidential report of the Chief Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress, made public by Senator Glenn), R. Reagan accuses our country exclusively of this behavior. He attempts to use a human tragedy to score political points.

Calling the USSR a "closed society," he said: "They bite their tongue in such cases." And Secretary of State Shultz developed this idea of the president: "This is a glaring contrast compared to how similar information is disseminated

in the United States, unlike the Soviet Union. Especially since, were something similar to happen in the United States, the amount of information would be enormous." Unfortunately, no brave persons were found among the correspondents to which the U.S. leaders appealed, otherwise they would present data from the mentioned report or an example of keeping secret the accident on the American nuclear submarine on 13 March 1986 in the Irish Sea. But this became known literally within days. And the NEW YORK TIMES hid this information in fine print at the bottom of page 6, while the WASHINGTON POST placed it on page 9. But the most prominent positions are regularly devoted to the fabrications about the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

And it should also be said that Shultz is often correct when he talked about the contrast in dissemination of this type of information in the USSR and the United States. Information is structured on facts and data, which the best specialists and instruments provide, in the Soviet Union. We are not involved in guessing and even more so in sensationalism. But this is typical for the Western press. Let us recall the Challenger catastrophe. The most varied hypotheses about the causes of the accident were advanced over several months, and the final conclusion, but with stipulations, was made only during these days. During all this time, speculating on the grief of people, the American mass information agencies heaped the most fantastic details of the tragedy.

On Real Victims and on Victims of Deceit

The accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant was reported from a single center in the West with these very yardsticks. Details that were insufficient for the propaganda mill were thought up: thus occurred the "raging fires, 2,000 victims (instead of 2 persons), total destruction of the power plant and a radioactive threat not only to Europe but to America as well." Answers to these fabrications were given in the Soviet press and, specifically, in a press conference held at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs on 6 May. And the organizers of the propaganda campaign themselves are going back on their word. True, this is being done according to all laws of black propaganda: that which is called, in a whisper, fine print. The case on Swedish television is indicative in this regard. One of the commentators on 2 May showed a photograph of a nuclear power plant, taken from a satellite. The journalist intimidated the audience by the smoke still hanging above the power plant. As it later turned out, the photograph was made during the first hours after the accident.

And here is an even more remarkable prediction, heard after the man in the street in the West was sufficiently scared. Despite the rather high authority of this prediction, the bourgeois press did not give attention to it, and the "radio voices" simply disregarded it. The director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency L. Thomas stated that the radiation level in European countries was very low and that an increase had generally not been recorded in the United States. The radiation level, threatening the health of people, he emphasized, may be at a distance of 5-7 miles (1 mile is 1.609 km) from the reactor in the region of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, according to wind direction. We recall that the local residents were evacuated from a 30-kilometer zone. Thomas also admitted that Soviet data about the number of victims of the accident may correspond to the truth.

What happened at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is a misfortune. And to use it for one's own propaganda acts is at least dishonorable and inhuman. But then enemies, like friends, recognize misfortune.

POLITICAL

ARBATOV, SHCHERBINA ANSWER READERS' LETTERS

PM061215 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, 26 May 86 pp 8-11

[Unattributed feature: "Chernobyl: Facts and Anti-Facts"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] We have received many letters relating to the accident at Chernobyl from NEW TIMES readers, also from fellow-journalists. Below Soviet and foreign experts reply to some of their questions.

The USSR very reluctantly reported the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. How can this be reconciled with the policy of openness of which Mr Gorbachev speaks--Robert Van der Stap, Holland.

Georgiy Arbatov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Academy's Institute of U.S.A. and Canada Studies:

I don't know what was expected of us. Such accidents result in high radioactivity and high temperatures. No one knows at once what the causes are, and it is essential first of all to think not of how to please the government of the United States or any other country, but of how to save people's lives, how to localize the consequences and evacuate the population from the danger zone. All allegations that the USSR violated its commitments to the world public and acted irresponsibly are groundless. We live in a civilized world and are a civilized nation. After the Soviet Government was informed of the situation at the station all the information available by that time (28 April) was conveyed to the governments of other countries. Subsequently official communiques were published almost daily. The impression is that some quarters in the West are out to sensationalize what happened. This is what is being done by the slander-mongering Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in their broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania and other countries. They are engaged in a veritable psychological war with the object of sowing panic and distrust and creating an atmosphere of instability. We are against such activity.

How was the evacuation of the population carried out--PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD, U.S.A.

Boris Shcherbina, USSR Deputy Premier:

Between 2 pm and 4:20 pm on 27 April all 40,000 inhabitants of the city of Pripyat were taken beyond the bounds of the contaminated area (a 30-kilometer zone) and placed mostly in Kiev region villages. The evacuation was planned so as to have buses drive up to every house. We mobilized all medical personnel. In the localities where people were taken medical posts were set up and specialized medical services (blood tests and distribution of iodine preparations) were organized. The evacuees are being given the necessary assistance, material assistance included, and are provided employment at their new place of residence. It has been decided to raise wage scales for people employed in these areas and to issue lump sum grants to families. The needy are provided clothing and household necessities free of charge. The day after the resettlement 90 percent of the evacuated children went to school.

According to press reports the station is now deserted. What is happening there--Maurice Guillot, France.

Boris Shcherbina:

At the three undamaged units 150 people are on duty around the clock. Work is going on also in the lower zone of the fourth, damaged, unit which is now in a clamped down condition. Its upper part has been covered with more than 4,000 tons of protective materials.

I am a Scot, the father of six children. I am disquieted by the fact that the Soviet Union is not announcing the radiation level figures. In cases of such accidents the Americans release these statistics at once. My saying this does not mean that I am hostile to the Soviet Union. I am simply worried about the future....--James Mackintosh, Britain.

Georgiy Arbatov:

The radiation level in Scotland, as far as I know, presents no threat to people's health. In Kiev it does not exceed the norm, though at the scene of the accident it was initially rather high. I know that our State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy constantly keeps the International Atomic Energy Agency informed, and from there the information is passed on to all the members of the organization. As regards your second remark, I would like to remind you that it took the U.S. authorities nearly 2 months to prepare a report on the accident at the Three Mile Island atomic power station and to submit it to the IAEA. The Americans and their allies demanded this of the USSR literally on the day after the accident.

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CSO: 1800/465

POLITICAL

UKSSR PREPARES DOCUMENTARY FILM

Kiev KULTURA I ZHYTTYA in Ukrainian 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by N. Balandina, correspondent for the newspaper NA EKRAKAKH UKRAYINY, under the rubric "Soviet Character": "First Shift Goes Ahead With Filming of Documentary"]

[Text] Time was passing by quickly. The pilot glance over at the cinematographic paraphernalia; it was not the customary cargo that helicopters carried. The equipment, which had been carefully wrapped up in cellophane, was finally loaded up without much trouble.

Earlier, military pilots had taken part in the taming of Block No 4, but now the scene was peaceful down below. In fact, this trip seems like an everyday flight route.

The helicopter descends slightly and focuses on Block No 4. Yuriy Khorunzhiy, director of the soon to be released full-length Ukrainian documentary film on the liquidation of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station], suddenly becomes one of the unstaffed assistants to the producer Volodymyr Shevchenko. Khorunzhiy helps brace Shevchenko up by the open door, the producer having taken the projector into his hands. They were hit in the face by a strong, harsh wind. It was impossible to speak; they were wearing respirators. There was hardly any movement, just the way it is right before an operation. But Yuriy and film technician Mykhaylo Cherevatyuk, who is the assistant to cameraman Viktor Kripchenko, somehow managed to communicate without words. Kripchenko positioned himself next to the open illuminator.

At last here it is--the block tamed by (as they are known today) legendary people. And over there are the firetrucks that were used during those first few days. They might very well stand as a memorial to the young men who fought so heroically against the fire. And that "emergency unit" will probably stand as a legacy of the medics' heroism.

The flight continues. Huddled up near the illuminator we have: Chief of UkSSR Derzhkino [State Film] V.Ya. Stadnychenko; director of "Ukrtelefilm" [Ukrainian telecinematography] L.P. Muzhuk; and editor-in-chief of "Ukrkinokhronika" [Ukrainian Documentary] A.A. Karas.

There's Pripyat. Gardens are teeming with white flowers; damp asphalt roads glisten in the sun; and in the distance a tract of wooded land begins to appear. A horse runs freely; a lonely gander waddles along the tilled land; some kind of light-colored critters run to and fro along the streets and the yards--probably chickens. The beauty of nature, serenity--a kind of constrained solitude.

The rotating blades of the propeller seem to count off the number of trained personnel to be used in the future film, the rattling noise drowning out the clicking sounds of both Kripchenko's and Shevchenko's cameras.

With his keen sense of perception the pilot captures everything that is important to the chroniclers. But then of course he is a veteran of Chernobyl; and knows all the ins and outs; and knows what should be included in the documentary. The helicopter circled the area for nearly an hour.

"Whom did you honor?" she asked Volodymyr Mykytovich Shevchenko, after they had finished the filming on location. Shevchenko is an Honored Artist of the UkSSR and laureate of the T.H. Shevchenko State Prize of the UkSSR.

"The person we remember the most is Mykola Vasylovych Karpan, Deputy Chief of the AES Department of Radiation Safety. He was here since the first day of the accident. By his own personal example, self-discipline, composure, and courage he assured us that the AES would continue to function. To his co-workers and to all citizens of Chernobyl, he is an important authority. How he cared for us, anticipating every possible mistake. How closely he had watched over us as we went about filming near the reactor! He had allotted Viktor Kripchenko, the cameraman, exactly two minutes to go ahead with the filming under these dangerous circumstances. Kripchenko stationed himself some 70 meters from Block No 4, but when he was thrown off course, Mykola Vasylovych admonished: 'That's all, only one minute left.' He then added: 'I could walk through fires and floods with you guys.'"

At the first and second blocks shifts continue as normal. People are at work as usual. I was touched by the heroic deeds of Sergei Kostyantynovych Parashyn, secretary of the AES party committee. What really impressed me was how quickly the State Commission was able to develop a plan of action. The old AES Board of Honors then caught my attention. Under one of the photographs someone had written: "Deserter."

People in an extreme situation... We've seen this sort of thing only in cinematographic art.

"We kept right on filming the whole day through," said chief cinematographer Viktor Kripchenko. "When we had presented I.S. Sylaeu, deputy minister of the USSR Council of Ministers, with the scenario, he replied: 'You have my approval.' This short oral resolution was the incentive to begin work. And anyway there really wasn't time to talk things over."

Our filming headquarters during those days became known as "rafik." In the morning Shevchenko would give us our work assignments for the day. We'd

change our clothes. Radiation control--and into our machine. And that's the way it was for the next 10 days. Naturally, we traveled into the danger zone in armored carriers. Our warriors had to measure off the filming locations in centimeters, since the indicator on the dosimeter would often remind us of the impending danger. Because of it, some personnel were denied the chance to do any kind of filming at all. And the soldiers would drive ten times a day in their APC's [armored personnel carrier] to the territory where the rugged battle was being fought.

Before we could do any kind of filming inside the mine, we had to wait until the dirt had been transported out of the tunnel. Once that was done, we ran directly into the mine. The miner had lit the area with perfect precision, like a workman of the highest class. The whole time he was still concerned for our safety. And so he remained with several of the labor forces to serve as a reminder that he had been a beacon of light during the first few days of filming.

Directors of the film Yuriy Khorunzhiy (associated with Komsorg Studio) and Volodymyr Dehtyar now express their views:

"Much to our surprise, the work was pretty easy in that many of the problems were solved quickly and efficiently, without all that useless talk and paperwork. That's how everyone does his work there."

Mykhaylo Cherevatyuk, member of the party bureau guild and film technician, made the following observation:

"I agreed to join the entourage without hesitation. I'm glad that I was able to help with the difficult filming. We selected a promising group; and everyone who works at Chernobyl is an asset. Least of all, we should have taken into account the fact that..."

"Yes, we have seen for ourselves the adversity there. But we've also witnessed how the people are struggling to overcome it," declared sound engineer Semen Yarovy, bearer of the 'Badge of Honor.' "The chroniclers selected the following learned people to be in the film: Ye.P. Velikhov, academician; corresponding member B.V. Hidasov; secretary of the Liquidation of Accidents Staff V.M. Kalynychenko--a fine woman, mother, and grandmother--who became the dispatcher for headquarters. They filmed the conference of the party committee, party meetings, and party initiations; they recorded the voices of soldiers, the sounds of the APC motors, and the chirping of birds. All this added up to roughly 1000 meters of film. I can tell you from memory where this or that entry is. I am convinced that the highest measure of an individual in Chernobyl is work."

"Rafik's" chauffeur, Leonid Chasnyk, was nowhere to be found that day. As far as Chernobyl and Pripyat were concerned, he performed his job unceasingly, without rest; he is an excellent worker. His blue automobile bearing the inscription "Derzhkino" had traveled to the regions of Polissya, Ivanko, and Kopachy; then to Kiev and back again to the zone. Actually it was good to know that Leonid was doing his part during the 10-day filming operation.

An examination of characters... It's no secret. They do this in all important situations. We were rather fortunate that the group had been selected so quickly. There were many volunteers. Producer L. Avtonomov stepped up to V. Shevchenko and said, "If you need an assistant, take me." N. Stepanenko the cinematographer told Kripchenko, "If you want me to, I'll go ahead and shoot the film." On a minute's notice the following people were also prepared to help: producer H. Shklyarevsky; cinematographer Yu. Stahovsky; and V. Vasylev, along with other documentarians.

Even before they had received their orders, manager of the film preparation shop of "Ukrkinokhronika" V. Nenashev, UkSSR Derzhkino editor P. Yaravenko, and director D. Atropov had already set out to help organize the shooting of the film. And even though it had been his day off, director of the technical lighting shop M. Burov was quick to show up for the filming of the meeting at headquarters.

Just as he had stood in the first ranks of his former military years, so it was that I. Goldstein appeared among the first ranks of movie-publicists. His film "The Suffering and Heroism of Chernobyl," that he himself produced and shot, which is narrated by poet B. Oliynyk, is almost completed. The movie begins with a word of commemoration to the unforgettable people of Novopetrov who had fought so hard for a victory. The poet describes where some 10 kilometers from here the struggle still continues during this difficult time. In the film we shall see how the chief doctor of the Poliska Hospital, Oleksander Ivanovich Kulish, carries out his obligations--it was the first hospital to begin treating the victims of Chernobyl. Together with the movie-publicists, we'll search the map for the small station of Vilch where all necessary supplies that come from every corner of the fatherland and that are to be used for the liquidation of the accident must pass through in order to reach Chernobyl.

As always, the veteran documentarian focused his attention on the subtle, psychological nuances. We shall remember the words of this volunteer whom the producer had included in the film: "I'd sacrifice my health and my life."

The lens followed the flight of a smooth, soaring stork, the same way it followed the movements of military pilot, first class, O. Serebryakov; he was the first one to set forth the line of route above Block No 4. Serebryakov states that during those difficult days, people went all out in their efforts to liquidate the accident. Yet, he never said a word about himself.

...In Chernobyl a second group of Ukrainian documentarians have assumed filming duties, cinematographer Volodymyr Taranchenko in particular. His colleague, V. Kukorenychuk, is filming Kievan businesses that funneled aid to Chernobyl. A.V. Kripchenko waits for new work to begin with the third shift.

P.S. Please send proceeds from this correspondence to Account No 904.

13006/9835
CSO: 1811/34

POLITICAL

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN PRESENTS AWARDS

PM171515 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Our correspondent P. Polozhevets report: "To the Young Heroes of Chernobyl"]

[Text] The region of the Chernobyl AES--A new stage of operations has begun at the Chernobyl AES, including the conservation [konservatsiya] of the fourth unit and ensuring the complete safety of the territory of the station and the adjacent locality. Komsomol members and young people are making a great contribution to eliminating the consequences of the accident. They did not falter at the difficult hour of trial, and displayed the best qualities characteristic of the young generation of the land of the Soviets.

V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, visited the Chernobyl AES region 12-14 June. A practical, serious discussion of the work style of Komsomol committees and their role in organizing the labor, life, and leisure of the young people temporarily evacuated from the Chernobyl AES zone took place at a meeting with the Komsomol aktiv of Borodyanskiy, Ivankovskiy, Makarovskiy, Poleskiy, and Chernobylskiy rayons. He visited the AES and inspected the first and second power units, which are being prepared for startup. Meetings and talks took place with the Chernobyl AES operators, miners, and servicemen at the Pripyat Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, Ukrainian Komsomol Gorkom, and city internal affairs section.

The young people raised by the Lenin Komsomol displayed true heroism, staunchness, and courage in the struggle against the accident. The Komsomol-youth patrols of firemen headed by Viktor Kibenko and Vladimir Pravik carried out their duty to the end. It was thanks to their feat that it proved possible to limit the consequences of the accident. The names of the firemen who halted the disaster at the cost of their lives are inscribed in the Komsomol Central Committee Book of Honor. V. Mishin presented the Komsomol members who displayed courage and heroism in eliminating the consequences of the accident with Komsomol Central Committee badges of "Labor Valor" and "Military Valor" and certificates of honor.

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CSO: 1800/466

POLITICAL

FUND CONTRIBUTIONS DETAILED

PM281317 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by I. Nikolayeva: "Entire Country Helping"]

[Text] It was an ordinary bank document. Individual accounts were summed up and, in total, this was the picture:

Receipts in Rubles

USSR as a whole	320,000,000
of which, the RSFSR	137,300,000
Ukraine	67,100,000
Belorussia	7,900,000
Kazakhstan	8,300,000

The list of the other republics continues on the left and the figures on the right. [as published]

Receipts in foreign currency are also listed: U.S. dollars--373,808; pounds sterling--118,839; French francs--5,233, and so forth.

...Financial workers are careful with any document, as they should be. Everything is neatly filed and the numbers filled in. Alongside the accounts are letters, protocols of general meetings, and statements requesting that money be entered in the aid fund for those affected by the Chernobyl AES accident. These are letters from people whose hearts have responded to the pain and shared suffering at the accident and who have perceived the disaster as affecting them.

Here is an extract from a letter from the Kiselev family, who live in Kiev Oblast: "We would very much like those who have suffered to sense the full warmth of our hearts and to know that help is on its way and that they will not be left alone in their distress."

As soon as they heard about the tragedy, thousands of Soviet people sent their savings to the Chernobyl fund. Among them were many Great Patriotic War veterans. They realized that, somewhere, tens of thousands of kilometers from their homes people were engaged in a fierce struggle against a perfidious

and dangerous enemy--nuclear power that was out of control. Could soldiers and officers stand aside?

Contributions were sent to various addresses--the Soviet Peace Fund and the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Funds. But more often, simply to the Chernobyl Aid Fund. A special account, now well-known throughout the length and breadth of our country--number 904--was opened for these contributions at the USSR Gosbank. And as war veteran B.A. Kravchuk rightly noted in his statement: "My contribution may be small, but there are many of us!"

Some R320 million had been contributed to Account No 904 by 1 July. The geographic distribution of the payments embraces all the country's union republics, krays, and oblasts. And this figure shows the character of our people and their traditions. From the very first days the government took responsibility for the victims of the nuclear power station accident. Hundreds of volunteers were prepared to make their way to the front line and stand alongside those who were and are conducting a courageous struggle.

The Gosbank has received more than 600,000 units of the most varied foreign currencies. This is also a case of "our contribution may be small, but there are many of us!" People in different parts of the world felt that the Chernobyl drama affected them personally, that they themselves were involved in it. They realized that even peaceful atoms run amok and get out of control, threatening a disaster. They know that funds are needed to rectify matters after a disaster and to prevent another disaster. They sensed with their whole heart that the senseless expenditure on nuclear tests in Nevada, the "Star Wars" preparations, and the entire unchecked arms race as a whole, whipped up by a self-seeking bunch of military-industrial complex bosses, is impermissible, shameful, and criminal. And the attitude to the Chernobyl accident, expressed materially in the contributions, shows that people of goodwill worldwide can and should be in solidarity.

...I flick through the carefully tied bundles. The names of familiar Moscow streets are often to be seen among the senders' addresses. Muscovites, like the entire country, are helping Chernobyl.

/6091

CSO: 1800/058

POLITICAL

ENERGY CONSERVATION SPURRED

Daytime With Lights On

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by V. Pavlovskiy, chairman of the Sumi City Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom]

[Text] "Save Every Kilowatt" is the motto under which the workers in the city of Chernigov have begun a mass campaign for the economic use of every kilowatt-hour of electric energy. Practically all the labor collectives in the oblast center -- both the production collectives and those in the social sphere -- have decided to create an electric-energy saving fund in excess of plan. By this measure the people of Chernigov will partially make up the losses of electric energy as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The initiative of the workers of Chernigov has been spreading widely throughout the republic. The following items are the first responses from the labor collectives.

The Sumi Scientific-Production Association imeni Frunze and the Sumi Nasosenergomash Association, and the Khimprom Production Association were among the first in the city to begin to produce the output necessary for overcoming the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. It could be assumed that the above-plan funds for the saving of energy resources would be expended here on the manufacture of additional products. Actually, however, the half-year expenditures of electricity in those associations are less than those stipulated by the plan.

But gaps in the energy budget formed where they were least expected -- at the Tsentrolit and Sumremstanok plants and the Sumzhelezbeton Association, that is, at those enterprises which have been scarcely coping with the plan. The situation which is paradoxical at first glance -- when there are large expenditures of electric energy not for those who are producing more, but, vice versa -- is explained very simply. For good managers, every kilowatt

works for the job at hand. But whoever does not keep track of energy, whoever, so to speak, lights up broad daylight, just cannot make ends meet.

The sense of the initiative suggested by the people of Chernigov, the way we understand it, lies in assuring that the campaign for the creation of an above-plan fund of saving of electric energy involves all the labor collectives in the cities and the villages, all the people who are responsible for the conserving of resources. It is precisely this that is the goal of the additional steps taken by the city's executive committee, which stipulate the introduction of the strictest economy measures and the strictest monitoring of the preparations for winter.

One of our chief concerns is teaching all the production collectives how to save electric energy as it is done, for example, at Nasosenergomash. Its efficient use is based here, first of all, on the ability to redistribute intelligently the resources among the shops and production entities on the basis of specific need. Data concerning that need is supplied to the chief energy engineer's service by the ISE (Energy-Resources Information System) that has recently been introduced at the enterprise. The figures serve as the basis for optimizing the processes of electricity consumption, and sometimes also as a signal for decisive actions on the part of the commission for the economic use of energy resources, which is headed by V. I. Nazarenko, the association's chief engineer.

In addition to the large-scale enterprises that keep track of energy in the megawatts, the participants in the creation of the above-plan economy fund include collectives and services which make large one-time contributions to it. But the attention devoted to their work is by no means any less. Every million begins with a kopeck, and the largest economy fund begins with a kilowatt. For example, in every 24-hour period the street lights on Ulitsa Kurskaya squander a large amount of extra light. So the people at Gorsvet decided to replace the street lights with less powerful ones. The annual saving on that one street alone constitutes 11,000 kilowatt-hours. And if one adds up all the savings, the city's fund of above-plan saving of electric energy during the year will be augmented by 41.2 million kilowatt-hours.

Bonus for Economizing

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by V. Kozzerovskiy, chairman of the Odessa Machine Tool Production Association Trade Union Committee]

[Text] Electricians S. Serebryakov and V. Pospelov were not surprised at all when the plant's cash office received a rather sizeable addition to the wages. They knew that it was a bonus for the electric energy that they had saved, because each of them had tens of thousands of economized kilowatt-hours to his credit.

At our enterprise everything is done to encourage thrift people. The terms for the socialist competition stipulate the most effective struggle to reduce

the norms for expenditure of pig iron, rolled metal, and other metals, electric energy, and fuel. The shop pledges stipulate the saving of cutting tools and materials. And that is how it is along the entire chain.

A special impetus was provided to the competition for a thrifty attitude toward the resources of raw and other materials and energy by the competitive inspection announced last year by PRAVDA UKRAINY. As a result of that inspection, 118 efficiency-improvement recommendations and one invention were introduced. They were aimed precisely at achieving the economical expenditure of material and fuel resources with a total economic benefit of almost 260,000 rubles.

Naturally, the winners in the competition were given incentive payments. For the best of the best we organized two tourist trips to the Carpathians. The persons whose personal economy accounts proved to be largest received substantial bonuses and certificates from the party committee and from the enterprise's management and trade-union committee. On the basis of the results of the competition, 1500 rubles of bonuses were paid out, and for the saving of electric energy this year, 3400 rubles. At the present time we are expending new efforts to extend the struggle for the creation of an above-plan fund for the saving of energy resources by following the example of the people in Chernigov.

5075

CSO: 1800/552

POLITICAL

PRAVDA DEPLORES POOR STANDARD OF DOCUMENTARIES

PM281300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by V. Sinelnikov: "Boomerang; Why There Are Few Good Documentaries"]

[Text] On the day that the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Cinema Workers discussing pressing problems of the development of the Soviet cinema closed in the Great Kremlin Palace, the gates opened at the Ukrainian newsreel and documentary film studio. There is an obvious link between these two seemingly unconnected events.

On that day the first bus with Chernobyl marked as its destination passed through the studio gates. This was on the 20th day after the beginning of the tragic events there. The 20th day?! This is how long it took the newsreel people to dispatch a cameraman to film an event that had gripped the attention of the country and the world.

What has happened to the newsreel crews nowadays? Have they lost touch with the life of the country and the world, have they lost the sense of responsibility which they owe to their profession? No, this is not so. On the very day that the accident happened, the Ukrainian documentary movie director A. Koval rushed to the studio ready to leave for the location without delay. And in Moscow R. Sergiyenko, Central Documentary Movie Studio director, did the same. At the Central Studio prompt action was taken to get a group ready to fly out to Chernobyl. The documentary movie makers insistently knocked on the door of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and addressed themselves to Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography F.T. Yermash personally. The well known director Ye. Vermisheva interrupted her work on a movie about a foreign topic and asked to be allowed to start work in Chernobyl at once. Despite everything, instead of newsreel crews, cine lenses for specialists analyzing the causes of the accident were all that was dispatched from the studio... The bureaucrats in the cinematography department thought it preferable to remain on the sidelines and to make no effort to show the country and the world the truth about the events in Chernobyl and to bring home to them the Soviet people's strength of spirit and great generosity. It took intervention from the highest party level for Moscow documentary movie makers to be able to leave for the site of the accident, and the delay was even greater than in the case of the Ukrainian movie makers.

It is possible to find many reasons why for 20 days not a single cameraman was filming at the station and around it, but how is one to explain that during all that time not a single frame was shot in the places where people were throwing open their houses and their hearts to the victims of the accident. Thus documentary cinema has once again been placed in a position which, alas, is typical of the place it currently occupies in social life.

Incidentally, should A. Koval, too, accept the criticism leveled at V. Derkach, director of Ukrkinokhronika, whose reply to the keen attitude of the documentary director [Koval] was that without instructions from above such events cannot be filmed, and that in any case it would not be allowed. The director knew that this was how the State Committee for Cinematography would assess the situation, well, he assumed it, and as it turned out, he was right. Meanwhile the evacuation of the population from the danger zone had been carried out and the documentary movie makers had not shot a meter of film. Luckily, television reportages keep us abreast of what is going on, but the movies were called upon to take the next step, that is to portray, against the backdrop of individual episodes, the phenomenon of Chernobyl and its impact on our time.

And there is another alarming question: Will the television footage survive, that is, will it be possible to preserve the priceless pictorial chronicle for posterity? This is the price we are paying for the delays. This is why movie makers discussed the need for change in the sphere of documentary recording of current affairs with such ardor at their congress.

Does all that has been said here have any bearing on the current situation in documentary movie making or is it pure chance? Not only is it not pure chance, it is a natural consequence of the prevailing situation. The organizational structure and the criteria that are applied--everything is geared to reducing the social mission of documentary movies to a screen version of the board of honor and to divorcing movies from life.

So a barrier goes up today when life, despite everything, tries to burst in on the most responsive form of movie making. However, the obstacles which prevent movies from depicting life as it is are no less difficult to overcome. Not so long ago the first viewers welcomed a documentary by the Sverdlovsk director B. Uritskiy "The Right to a Career," which raises the question of the competence, initiative, and independence of enterprise managers. The movie depicted three heroes who, though different, were all significant in their own way, and it attracted viewers' interest, which is relatively rare in the case of a documentary movie. However, in the movie version that went on general release there were two rather than three heroes. What had happened?

The episode about a prominent Tyumen engineer and production organizer, I. Kirtbaya, whose team was able to install transmission towers in extremely difficult northern conditions considerably faster than others, had disappeared from the movie. What had happened was that in the capricious conditions of the permafrost zone, several towers installed according to I. Kirtbaya's method had collapsed. Later this happened to other towers

installed by other construction workers. But that was later. Meanwhile, pressured by persistent demands from certain officials of the People's Control Committee, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography issued instructions to have Kirtbaya's screen story removed from the finished movie. Incidentally, the movie did not try to cover anything up. The story about Kirtbaya centered around the dramatic affair of the towers and mentioned that it was investigated in court. The authors show that the right to a career is a right to take risks and accept responsibility, as Kirtbaya did. It so happened that the time when the movie was being shot was a time of trials and tribulations for him. But is it not the mission of cinematic art, including documentary movie production, to depict human character at such crucial times?

Incidentally, let us look at this case from a different angle. Even if Kirtbaya had really been mistaken, or worse, as was insinuated (no one told the documentary movie makers anything specific, it was just hinted, as it were), it was suggested that on the whole he was not as principled as many people seemed to believe--well, even in this case, should not the picture have been made, portraying the development of human character, the biography, the fate of a man? Is that not the social mission of art?

N. Anikin, first secretary of the Surgut party gorkom, attended the 27th CPSU Congress. I asked him then what he could tell me about Kirtbaya. He replied: "Nothing but praise." Communist I. Kirtbaya's card has not been endorsed because of what happened. Throughout this period he was his own most severe judge, both as an engineer and as a leader. This is what the right to a career to which the movie was devoted is all about.

According to tradition, the authors of the movie "The Right to a Career" showed the first print of the movie to the people in Nadym whom it was depicting. In the book of reactions to the movie I read: "A truthful movie," "a movie which shows life as it is," "a badly needed picture," and so forth. Having seen the movie, V. Churilov, first secretary of the Khanty-mansi CPSU Okruezhkom, opened a plenum of the okruzhkom with a showing of the movie. The plenum participants called for more movies which help to analyze complex phenomena occurring in social life and to instill in Soviet people a sense of social and moral responsibility. The Tyumen party obkom assessed the movie as useful and topical.

It would be very good if people could see this movie, but this is not possible because Kirtbaya's story is missing from the movie under this title.

Who should answer for this to both the hero of the picture and the audiences? It is, of course, those who stubbornly insisted that Kirtbaya be removed from the movie, and also the leadership of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the studio for not being firm enough. The chain of responsibility, or rather the way the buck is passed, can be traced correctly, as it were. However, what is visible is only half the truth.

The chain unfolds also in the opposite direction. The director of the documentary, having learned from experience, will make his next movie without Kirtbaya, and also the next, in view of the fact that the preceding one will have been accepted without a hitch. Hundreds of documentary movies are shown in movie theaters and on television annually. How many of them make a lasting impression? The great mass of documentary movies are in sharp contrast to the best pictures, not only as regards quality but also as regards the method of interpreting the material provided by life. And it is this mass which forms in viewers, and also in those on whom the fate of the movie depends, a stereotyped attitude toward documentary movies. And so the boomerang comes back. This is why responsibility for the fate of every movie, and of documentary cinema in general, is reciprocal and applies at both ends of the chain.

The people who hold the fate of documentary cinema in their hands did not rush to the assistance of documentary directors who wanted to film in Chernobyl precisely because they did not want the responsibility--what if the directors filmed something untoward... For the same reason "competent" officials try to hamper the filming of episodes which might fail to get departmental blessing--and so the buck is passed.

And what is the result? Ukrkinokhronika has finally plucked up courage to produce a satirical cine magazine. The studio issued instructions to its newsreel correspondents to send in material suitable for the magazine. This is the answer that came back from Vinnitsa. Having consulted the party obkom and the oblispolkom, the correspondent reported that there were no topics suitable for a satirical magazine on the territory of Vinnitsa Oblast. However, before we condemn the correspondent alone, let us note that every theme, and I emphasize not just every edition of the magazine but every one of its proposed themes, has to be passed by the corresponding section of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

All this occurs as the result of the weakest point in the coverage of topical issues, namely the lack of responsibility to viewers. Everything in the relations between documentary movies and viewers is currently organized in such a way that instead of responsibility there is a skillfully covered-up lack of responsibility. At the moment it is not possible to tell which movies the audience liked and which it did not; viewing figures for documentary movies are simply not compiled. Hence the arbitrary assessments, the manipulation of information about viewers' opinions, and in effect total disregard of them. Good movies which arouse a public response are also produced every year, of course. However, they are made despite the present system of production rather than thanks to it. All the more so since even the movie makers are drawn into the system of a collective lack of responsibility. They are deprived of the right to their own opinion in their own movie and therefore also of the right of responsibility. It pains me to think that perhaps at the time the aforementioned Vinnitsa cameraman wanted to film an event of concern to the country or to portray a profound, complex human character.

The social mission of the movies is their ability to portray life, it is their effectiveness and social activeness in the struggle for the truth and for the affirmation of progressive ideas in society and it is these criteria which must become the main criteria, not those which have supplanted them, replacing a dialectically developing screen portrait of our contemporaries firmly rooted in life by a still photograph.

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CSO: 1800/058

POLITICAL

TASS: U.S.' HAMMER, HEALTH MINISTRY TO DISCUSS JOINT STUDY

LD182115 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS--My current visit is, if I may say, of a multi-purpose character, a TASS correspondent was told by Armand Hammer, a prominent American businessman and public figure. In the first place, I will inaugurate in Novosibirsk an exhibition of paintings from my collection. The inhabitants of Siberia will have an opportunity to admire great paintings by celebrated West European and American artists, which have already been shown in Moscow and Leningrad. Then the exhibition will go to Odessa, Kiev and, possibly, to other cities. The holding of such exhibitions contributes, in my view, to promoting a drawing closer and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USA and the Soviet Union.

Together with me, professor of California University, Dr. Robert Gale has arrived in Moscow. He is already known in your country. As an expert in bone marrow transplant he gave medical aid to those who suffered from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Another aim of my trip--to visit Chernobyl--is also connected with Dr. Gale. We wish to learn on the spot what else we can do for people in assisting to eliminate the consequences of the accident in that area.

In Moscow we are to hold talks at the USSR Health Ministry on the prospects of a joint study of the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, the American guest emphasized. Everybody should draw lessons from that misfortune and do his utmost to prevent their repetition. But if something of the kind happens, different countries should be able to cope with such disasters. This is the wish of scientists of the whole world.

And at last, the third aim of my visit, Armand Hammer said, is to see with my own eyes the goodwill games. When in the USA I daily watched the course of those competitions on T.V. In my view, it is simply a great idea to hold such competitions. I believe that they should be held on a permanent basis, let us say, once in two years in addition to the Olympic Games.

As far as my business relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, I can say as the president of the Occidental Petroleum Company that the agreement on the production of mineral fertilizers concluded with the Soviet side for a term of 20 years is being successfully implemented. We wish to expand further trade relations with the USSR.

I would very much like to hope that a meeting between the heads of our states will be held and give a powerful impetus to an improvement of Soviet-American relations for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, Armand Hammer said in conclusion.

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CSO: 1800/058

POLITICAL

SOVIET-FRG SEMINAR DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD181939 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS--Prevention of accidents like the Chernobyl accident, the elimination of their possible ecological consequences is inseparably linked with a perfection of the international machinery of ecological cooperation. This conclusion has been drawn by the participants in the Soviet-West German seminar on the subject "Labour and the Environment," which is currently in session in Moscow.

Despite the Chernobyl accident, the Soviet Union does not intend to give up nuclear power plants, said Professor Nikolay Reimers of the Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Yet this highly sophisticated energy source requires a thoughtful and cautious handling. And here it is for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to have its weighty say. It is intended to ensure international cooperation in increasing the reliability and safety of the nuclear power plants.

As Dr. Heinz-Oskar Vetter (FRG) said, the discussions in the European Parliament have shown that a considerable part of the deputies support the development of nuclear power engineering, albeit some representatives of the socialist group opposed that policy. At any rate, Vetter said, we are resolving and will continue resolving questions pertaining to the protection of health of the working people with due regard for the IAEA accords.

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POLITICAL

WAYS TO REHABILITATE AREA FARMLAND VIEWED

PM310834 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by V. Zhukovskiy and V. Khrustov "specially written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA," under the rubric "TASS Correspondents Report From Chernobyl": "Rehabilitating the Land"]

[Text] We went to Chernobyl, where the staff for eliminating the after-effects of the accident at the AES is located. The vehicle had already crossed the boundary of the 30-km zone but there was no sign of the disaster which had occurred quite nearby: The woods were green, the birds were singing in the hedgerows along the road, and the wheat fields were shot through with gold.

"The grain has been left standing too long," the driver remarked ruefully, "but there is no point harvesting it."

Indeed, it cannot be harvested. Not just because it is dangerous to work here: The grain has received an increased dose of radiation. Can the fields be used in the future or must they be taken out of use? Biologists and representatives of many sectors of science are now working on those questions.

"What happened here presented us with complex problems," said D. Grodzinskiy, chief of the Department of Biophysics and Radiobiology of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany and corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. "But the disaster did not take us by surprise. Research in the sphere of radiobiology has long been in progress both in our republic and in other scientific centers in the country. We envisage two ways of resolving the problem of using contaminated land in agriculture. The first is to grow crops capable of 'removing' the radioactive substances from the soil. It goes without saying that these plants themselves will be dangerous and will need to be buried as radioactive waste. That method of cleaning the land is quite good but it will take a long time and, the main thing, it will require considerable material expenditure. The second path is more sensible: to cultivate crops immune to the radioactive elements now found in the soil at Chernobyl."

The greatest danger to biological systems is posed by strontium-90 and cesium-137. By traveling through the food chain (root system to plants to animals), they can make their way into the human body via food. Strontium accumulates in the bones and thus removing it is quite difficult (it can be prevented by a diet containing sufficient calcium). There are also dangerous isotopes: zirconium-95 and niobium-95, rhodium, and ruthenium, but these are inert carbides and oxides of metals which do not remain in the body but pass through the food tract of animals and humans.

Chemical reclamation must be carried on land where plant life and soil are contaminated to ensure that the radioactive substances do not reach the water table. It is important to prevent the spread of radionuclides by rendering them nonsoluble and lowering the main root system zone. Removed from circulation, they will remain there forever until they decay naturally.

Technically, this can be achieved in the following way. The contaminated surface is treated with soluble compounds of calcium, which is a "carrier" of strontium. Then artificial irrigation is carried out, which can be helped by rainfall. Having "captured" the strontium, the calcium sinks below the topsoil. Then chemical compounds such as ammonium phosphate are brought into action. And the harmful substances sink to a considerable depth.

It is easier to counteract cesium. It is removed from the body more easily. Plants absorb it as easily as potassium from the corresponding fertilizers. Cesium will be retained in the soil so long as that soil has lots of organic substances in it, such as peat. Thus, chemical reclamation will make it possible to retain the radionuclides deep down and prevent them penetrating the root system of plants and ultimately animal food and produce.

Another way of treating contaminated soil is to "dress" it with lime, dolomitic meal, and blast furnace waste products--then the surface layer is plowed below the plow pan. Clean soil is brought to the surface and the radionuclides, held together by lime, sink and do not come to the surface again. This method is particularly good in Chernobyl's case, where there are soddy-podzolic, gray forest, sandy, and sandy loam soils. There are few organic substances in them and the radionuclides can travel quickly.

It is more expedient to use aircraft to spray the zone directly adjacent to the AES with calcium compounds, thereby preventing aerosol transfer, D. Grodzinskiy continued. The remaining areas can be sown with plants which purify the soil, so that you do not need to bind the radionuclides. Then the plants are cut and buried. Lupine, for example, is suitable for decontamination of this kind.

It is generally advisable to leave some less valuable areas of land as fallow so that vegetation returns to it naturally after some time. This stores up the necessary organic elements in the soil. Especially since in these regions the soils are the poorest in the republic--this factor was also taken into account when the site for the Chernobyl AES was chosen.

In an area of increased radioactivity it is advisable to change the selection of crops grown. It is necessary to choose plants which do not pose such a radionuclide danger. For example, rye absorbs considerably less strontium than wheat. But industrial crops, which are subject to processing, are particularly good in this respect. For example, when starch is removed from potatoes the radionuclides are removed, too, and the final product is completely harmless. Clearly, flax can also be grown here.

The soils in the Chernobyl region are perfectly suitable for sowing perennial grasses, such as meadow fescue, cock's foot, and others. Radionuclides have virtually no effect on them.

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POLITICAL

TASS COMMENTARY ON 'INVENTIONS' ABOUT PLANT

LD090843 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS--PRAVDA carries today the following TASS commentary on inventions around the Chernobyl nuclear power plant:

"It is hard to find on the map of the USA a state so far removed from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and so close to the U.S. nuclear test range in Nevada as Oregon State. Yet when a noticeable increase in the radiation level occurred over the north-east Pacific coast of the USA, the health administration of Oregon did not miss a chance to draw the conclusion that it was "Soviet radiation."

The overzealous officials of the administration started measurements in warehouses, where the famous Oregon prunes are stored, at dairies and in vegetable gardens, then carried over their activity to forests and river valleys. The lump sum of 73,060 dollars has been spent on these measurements. But who was going to pay that account? They in the city of Portland in Oregon could think of nothing better than to send it to...Mikhail Gorbachev. Only this way, as the initiators of that absurd undertaking believed, it was possible to prove that they had not wasted the money.

Meanwhile, the officials of the health administration should take into account, without further ado, that only over the past period, since the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on nuclear blasts, a total of fifteen blasts, including ten blasts before the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and five after it, were conducted in Nevada in close proximity to Oregon. The summary leakage of radiation in conducting these blasts was by far larger than the radiation escape in the far away Chernobyl.

And one more thing should be mentioned: If the Oregon "researchers" pursued not malicious aims, but were really concerned with the health of the population of their state as befits members of a health administration, they would have long thought why the local citizens long ago described as the "death valley" the Hanford area along the Columbia River where Portland stands, and along which the northern boundary of Oregon with Washington State runs? And why the cancer rate among the farmers of that valley is higher than anywhere in the USA?

An answer to these questions has been given the other day by the journal NUCLEAR TIMES issued by the Council for a Livable Peace. While they in Oregon were trying to lend a "red" colouring to the radiation, which emerged over the state, the activists of that organization uniting peace champions of the USA have established that one of the sources of permanent radioactive contamination of the Columbia River Valley is the nuclear complex of the U.S. Energy Department in Hanford.

When a large quantity of radioactive substances escaped into the atmosphere from the Hanford complex way back in December 1949, the intensity of radiation, the journal stressed, was 460 times as high as the level of radiation resulting from the accident at the nuclear power plant Three Mile Island in 1978 and the radioactive cloud carried precipitation over tens of miles around.

Even today the nuclear complex in Hanford is a threat to the population. It is one of the oldest plants in the USA producing nuclear weapons and where, according to the press, the safety standards are far from being adequate. Over the past 40 years, the NUCLEAR TIMES said, the policy of the Energy Department in the field of storage and dumping of the nuclear production wastes and high toxic substances has not changed. Thousands upon thousands litres of toxins escaped into the environment and soil waters.

Thus wouldn't it be better to send the account from Oregon (and for a by far larger sum than 73,060 dollars) to the White House".

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CSO: 1800/058

POLITICAL

ESTONIAN WORKERS' EXPERIENCE DESCRIBED

Tallinn NOORTE HALL in Estonian 12, 13, 14, 16 Aug 86

[Article by Tonis Avikson]

[12 Aug 86 p 2]

[Excerpts] A photograph at the top of the article showing trees in the background, some kind of small signboard and a larger screen with a slogan in large letters on the top reading "Mesto Podviga--Chernobyl!"

The plot thickened suddenly and entirely unexpectedly. One fine evening the journalist was packing suitcases in order to travel in the early morning of the next day to Parnu for a holiday. But a careless movement of his wife's hand threw this plan out, who knows where. All of a sudden in the middle of the entrance hall stood two men of early middle age, in whom the journalist recognized two Tonus, Laak and Korda, former work colleagues. Such a high-level visit was not remembered at this flat in Lasnamae. Therefore, understandably, came the question of what had caused such an honor? "To Chernobyl, and right away," sounded the reply. The feelings and thoughts of the journalist in the minute of silence which followed can be summed up with a baker's dozen of exclamations and question mark signs. To give his weak legs and contrary feelings support, he sat down on the entrance hall cabinet, asking from them about 5 times, one and the same question: "Where to, where to?" "To Chernobyl," sounded the persistent reply. To make it more precise, only the fact that in the morning of the day after next, and for 3-5 days.

The journalist had read and heard quite a lot about the Chernobyl accident and had also himself put this or that on paper. The information was most varied: beginning with rumors causing dread and clear inventions, to lacquered and rounded-off little stories, in between of course also a great deal of objective, full-of-facts and argumentative writings, which, when receiving them, a healthy mind does not oppose. Therefore, in continuing the discussion, it was being asked whether the possible story must become like that (and by hands a round gesture in the air) or will it be possible to write it as it is? In the first eventuality from a journalist's viewpoint, apart from satisfying a personal curiosity, the trip did not make any special sense, because in the future it will also be important that it should not feel

embarrassing for one to look into the eyes of the men who had gone through the Chernobyl land ordeal by fire, likewise of their kinsfolk and relatives. The response to the journalist was this: "If the story should become like that (and a round gesture by hands), then there would not be any sense in taking you along to Chernobyl. I would request you to sit down right away behind a typewriter and to peck out a story of that kind without leaving the room, to get it ready for the appropriate date. The matter indeed is in the fact that it has to be written exactly in the way as it is, truthfully." This reply decided the matter. The journalist did not wait for the final telephone call for giving consent. One's own eye after all sees the best, and nobody would offer him a second chance or another opportunity to view Chernobyl with this ability of seeing the best. The journalist's wife, a doctor, replied to the question read in the eyes, scantily: "I know you, go!" And let nobody think that in this home there is a scanty mutual caring and warmth. Thus, the packing of holiday suitcases had to be left unfinished and assembling of the contents of a travel bag had to be started. Our "Ikarus 250" bus left Tallinn from the republic's military commissariat at 0800 hours on 24 July, with military exactness. Seeing us off were the director of the Estonian SSR State Philharmonia Oleg Sapozhnin and other official and non-official persons. Ahead there was a thousand kilometers long and, evaluating retrospectively, an extraordinarily interesting trip.

Who Went?

There were 17 of us. The group was led by the Estonian SSR military commissar Major General Roomet Kiudmaa. He was accompanied by two officers. In addition, the work mission group included the deputy head of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Estonia Central Committee CP Tonu Laak, second secretary of the city of Tartu Committee of the CP of Estonia Albert Saunanen, deputy director of the Estonian SSR State Philharmonia Mart Siilmann, the "Vitamiin" ensemble, which directly before this had gone through a difficult BAM concert tour gauntlet, with Rein Laaneorg, Aivar Mae, Mart Metsala, Kulno Luht, Andres Oja, Roland Urva, Kalev Tursman and Raido Magi in its complement. At the steering wheel of the bus were Dmitriy Korolenko and Viktor Kruzhayev, men who have travelled through almost half of Europe and who, besides their vocational mastery, also have a splendid storytelling ability. Usually Dmitriy and Viktor travel with tourists, and a company of this kind got on to their bus for the first time.

The general in civilian clothes was in the bus somehow suddenly. After a quick "Hello" his words sounded without any introduction: generals remain generals always, also in civilian clothes and in the sauna, bear that in mind. Henceforth, during the entire trip a strict discipline has to be adhered to. Generally such a beginning corresponded with my conceptions of generals, although I lacked earlier experiences of being together with them. The impression had formed from what was read and heard.

In the beginning we thought that turning to the general we would have to look for him somewhere at the edge of the clouds. We were mistaken! General Kiudmaa turned out to be an energetic, understanding and good-hearted man, without losing, however, a military trait. In addition, he also had a strong and apt streak of humor.

Extraordinary circumstances obviously bring people closer, bring forth in them what is otherwise concealed in the very deepest, that which is usually even being hidden from others. We became accustomed with one another very quickly. Jokes, merry tales, unique flashes of thought born from the situation, and even funny stories came into use. There was much more joking and merriment on the journey than in the beginning one would have dared at any time to think. And if in the beginning we thought that the Chernobyl area will make a sudden end to the jokes, then we were mistaken also in that. Life carries on there also. There also is joy and merriment in life and understanding of the matter at present, so much that it seriously surprised the majority of us, pleasantly and hearteningly, although the reflection of difficulties and problems continued even into the jokes.

General Kiudmaa made our life on the journey easy, opened many doors and beginnings of conversations. Once again we experienced that a real authority is maintained by reason, expertness, honesty, and humaneness, irrespective of position or rank. In such a way one can simply and briefly sum up the common opinion of our travelling company. It is no exaggeration to say that in knowing people the 6 travelling days were a substitute for several years under usual conditions. When returning home to Tallinn we all felt as if we had already been good acquaintances or even friends for a long time. Cosmonauts are selected for a flight, as we know, according to the psychological and mental suitability. Starting from this criterion only, we could with such a crew perhaps make a journey even to Mars; this means, on a flight which would take several years (the general's son by the way, is studying cosmonaut affairs at a higher military school).

Our purpose on the journey was to make acquaintance with the life and conditions and performance of jobs in Chernobyl, to have a look into what type of a supporting shoulder could be lent from Tallinn, and to take musical vitamins to the men, even a little home breath and warmth. All of us, after all, have an abundant reason to be grateful to those men. The question is only in whether we would be able also to express this to them in such a way that they would have reason to be grateful to us, if only in the very least....

When the first official announcement of the Soviet Government about the matter came 2 days after the accident, it was being proclaimed in the West that "the new USSR policy of openness crumbled, getting buried under the graphite ashes of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor." Nothing of the kind happened, of course. A confirmation of this is the 6th of May press conference in Moscow, where the public at large was informed about the circumstances of the accident and the elimination of its consequences, as well as the fact that in the West mainly USSR official announcements or excerpts from PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA articles are being quoted. However, in the beginning there were indeed some difficulties in getting a move on. At the same time, radioactive dust travels without visas and does not wait. In May this was admitted on several occasions also in PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA. And not only then. IZVESTIYA grumbled as late as in the beginning of July that radio, local newspapers, and also persons to whom this is a task, due to official duties, speak little about the situation in the Chernobyl region. But the inhabitants of

that part must know about the situation without fail, and that every day. Therefore, they must be told the truth, and not to be chatted to with worthless consolatory little stories.

People must know what is dangerous, what is not, and how they must act. Unfortunately the information with regard to such matters now and then came late. This indeed gave vent to evil wishers and simply panic-mongers.

When we ourselves remain in debt to information, then we must blame ourselves that it is being listened and looked for from wherever, and rumors are spreading like wildfire. These [rumors] after all always arise mainly from an information vacuum or where the official information is contradictory or unconvincing. And what the West did not throw round our necks along its information channels in the first post-accident days! It was being said that in front of the Chernobyl "horrors" a thick veil of secrecy had been drawn, the "closed Soviet society" was hushing up matters of this kind, even when this has "fateful consequences for our own people, neighbors, and even more distant places..." The entire Ukraine had been poisoned and Kiev had changed into a dead city. On roads, rivers of refugees had been flowing, the number of those who had met their deaths was given at first as 60, but then already as 2,000 and even 15,000. For Ukraine a great famine was being predicted. It was also spoken about some kind of big common graves, into which dead bodies had been pushed all mixed up with radioactive waste (in more detail it is possible to read about these dread and horror stories in 12 May and 1 June of EDASI) [EDASI or FORWARD is a Tartu newspaper]. In Western countries and especially in U.S. newspapers and magazines bold headlines announced: "Nuclear nightmare at Chernobyl," "Power station of death," "Lesson of Chernobyl—Do not believe the Russians in anything," etc., etc. While here ways were being explored on how to prevent panic among people, from the United States and from some West European countries, panic was being sown from all information channels in any way they were capable of. It was being taken into consideration that in matters of this kind a person searches for information as for a diamond needle in a haystack. And what of it, if the move was mean and, in retrospect, politically shortsighted (the marches against nuclear armament, after all, do not suit the White House in any way), at first, so to say, points of propaganda were being scored for all that.

[13 Aug 86 p 2]

[A photograph at the top of the article of some 16 men in military and/or overall style dress and caps, with some tents/huts in the background.]

[Text] Everything changed when the USSR itself started to give operative and detailed information about the accident and the elimination of its consequences, and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency Hans Blix (Sweden) and the head of the agency's nuclear safety department Morris Rosen (U.S.), having stayed in the beginning of May in the USSR (also at Chernobyl) affirmed that they had no reason to doubt the Moscow information. Then the Western press began to retract. The NEW YORK TIMES

newspaper published the article: "Nuclear Disaster: 5 Pages of Nonsensical Tattle." In this article the newspaper was able to quote, among other things, quite abundantly also from itself. Generally, the Western press acted in this matter in order to create through horror stories a dessert of panic and after that to offer people a small glass of water, calling this sympathy. Of course, we had problems and complicated ones, but there was nevertheless much less panic than was hoped for in the West. In Kiev, for example, inhabitants were able to manage with panic-mongers usually without the help of men in uniform. The lesson here is that facts, a matter-of-fact, and argued explanation, and quick action help to prevent all kinds of possible rumors from arising, as well as panic. One has to believe in people. Throughout history, the Soviet people have gone through all the trials which have befallen them with honor. And the Chernobyl accident is no exception. As in everyday life, so also in the instances of bigger matters going awry one should always begin searching the causes of failures in oneself. This should serve as a guarantee that there would be fewer failures and increasingly more successes.

Domestic matters also cannot be bypassed. The Estonian SSR is in the front line of the psychological war unleashed by imperialist countries. The density of hostile propaganda fire is very great here. This also presupposes corresponding hurry and precise activity. In the event of an enemy attack, "at the front line" there is usually no time to ask "the rear" whether, how, and when one could stand up for self-defense. At the same time, the most fantastic inventions and rumors reached our people, which, in many instances made an elephant out of a fly. Of course, people here did not have to come into contact with especially-worth-mentioning radioactive radiation in comparison with some oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia, but it nevertheless caused an understandable worry about one's health and the well-being of animals. In matters of this kind there are obviously no bad questions, there are only bad answers. Surely, here also one could have spoken about many a matter a little earlier. For example, about the natural background of radioactive radiation, about the small rise in the level of radiation, about the expediency or non-necessity of preventive measures. Obviously this was possible, because the central press published corresponding extensive materials considerably earlier. This is not meant for hurting somebody or for pointing the finger at somebody. The situation was understandably extraordinary, and nobody at all had any experience for acting in that. It was a lesson to everybody, and the signs show that it was also thoroughly acquired. We believe in that, because as Mikhail Gorbachev said, the policy of making things public is the strategic policy of the CPSU, from which there will be no deviation. A different kind of a policy has, after all, caused in the country in the last decades serious problems and difficulties. We cannot be satisfied only with optimistic information, as can we also with the kind which causes a mood of indifference, and does not raise people up to overcoming difficulties.

On the Road and at the Destination, in the Dangerous Zone

We had been on the road for already some 1,300 km, when toward the evening of 25th July signs began to appear that somewhere ahead something will be quite different than in the countryside left behind. During the 60-70 km before Chernobyl, as if from underneath the ground, arose the first specifically corresponding-to-the-local circumstances traffic sign with the order "Driving on the shoulder of the road prohibited."

This, under Chernobyl circumstances, was one of the more essential prohibition boards which repeated itself after every short distance. The matter is in that one of the worst enemies at the Chernobyl countryside is "dust." By creeping along breathing tracts into people's insides, it leaves radioactive isotopes which cause doctors much more worry than external radiation. For expelling the majority of them a better prescription than the natural course of things has not, unfortunately, been found. Winds could carry the dust thrown up from the road shoulder from underneath motor vehicle wheels wherever they will. By one gust of wind particles of dust could travel to the 30-kilometer danger zone, take there with them as companions exceedingly tiny radioactive isotopes and fly with another gust of wind out of the zone to do evil one knows not where. Because of that, adherence to this prohibition is being generally watched over very strictly. For the motor vehicle drivers who have transgressed against the prohibition, either a hole in the travel coupon or a thinned purse helps to remember this. Of course, that applies if the militia happens to come along.... Unfortunately, absolutely always it is not like this, and if for the men themselves the matter does not register in the brain, then it is also impossible to establish complete order in this matter. After all one cannot put a man in uniform on every motor vehicle or after every couple of hundred yards. Here the awareness and self-discipline of men is really worth its weight in gold.

It is like that especially in the region of the atomic power station--in the special zone--where, by the way, passenger vehicles, excluding armored cars do not get in at all. The so-called armored taxi drivers are carrying members of a government commission, AES workers and members of operative groups. Thereby on this route, because of the high radiation, engines must not let down. Near the damaged reactor the maneuvering possibilities are very narrow. The men who have to steer there are being taught special methods.

In this region, speed, and speed once more, is important to the utmost, because doses increase strongly there, simply with every minute. Big lorries are racing there quite madly. It could also be seen generally in the 30-km zone, which in its turn has been divided into five sub-zones. Civilian transport on the roads there must itself be indeed very alert and respected, otherwise the local aces will quickly put it into its place, as it has also happened. Cars or buses leaving the zone, on which some vehicles have left impressions of brotherhood unintentionally on every side, are not at all that rate.

Our bus drivers Dmitriy and Viktor were able to bring their charge through this gauntlet without a single scratch, at the same time also without driving even once on to the road's shoulder.

There and then one felt a little helpless to watch a man having a rest on the polluted grass by the side of the road, where rain and watering vehicles have carried radioactive dust. The level of radiation there is, after all, much higher than on the shoulder of the road, on which, in its turn, it is 2-4 times higher than on the asphalt. Or to see another scene, of a little old woman mowing polluted hay in the 30-km zone by the wayside for her cow or lamb. A lack of visible danger makes people apparently fearless. And where it concerns old women and old men, then some things do not reach them at all any longer.

I forgot to explain, of course, that when it does not rain, all the roads in the zone as well as several tens of kilometers outside it are watered over several times a day. There is no shortage of watering vehicles in those parts at present. We were lucky with the weather. In the evening of the day of arrival just enough rain fell, which fixed the dust and also cooled the heat which had prevailed earlier. Thus, the climate during the days of our stay there did not differ from that of Estonia, when excluding the suddenly cooling evenings and somewhat damp nights. But, well, it is known and a familiar matter: in comparison with us the Gomel oblast of Belorussia, where we stayed, is after all a deep southern country with its own peculiarities. Observing all safety regulations, we travelled with closed bus windows, so that, by incalculable pranks, as little as possible dust would enter the saloon as an uninvited guest. But everybody's eyes were wide open and then were jumping very inquisitively from one object fleeting past the window to another. Discussions ceased. Glances endeavored to etch into memory everything in which the features of the dreadful misfortune encountered by the Chernobyl countryside could be found.

At first there was nothing, when excluding the already mentioned prohibition signs. Grass as grass always, flowers as flowers, trees as trees always, and even the sky above them entirely usual. Everything usual. Apparently nothing different. But little by little, signs began to appear that the land through which we were travelling was at the mercy of an invisible, insidious, and in many a thing, still a puzzling and powerful evil. Not even a single bird, whose elated mixed-voice choir song had accompanied us on the road before. In this land, their song remained thus unheard, as were also children's laughter, shrieks, shouts of joy and sounds of crying. Not a single child. Empty villages, deserted houses--although small, but to somebody nevertheless very dear places of home--hurt even us.

The senses made more acutely receptive caused the eyes to become shiny and the throat to feel a scratching, because the thoughts made an imaginary picture arise in front of the eyes of what one could feel and do, when suddenly the past life and long decades would have a line drawn under them like a shot. And to begin life in a new place, as it were, completely from the beginning. It is frightful to think of it. To be confronted with such a fate can make even big and strong men cry and bawl like little children.

And so it was, as old women and old men told me at a small village of Belorussia. They also were not able to hold back the flow of tears. A

distressing story and scene. And there were 100,000 jumbled up fates of this kind moving toward the future from the 30-kilometer zone alone.

Those who had the opportunity went away temporarily, even a distance of tens of kilometers outside the zone, especially because of the children. At the same time, at evacuation many old women and old men acquired as if a different wind. They fled to the home forest, concealed themselves in cellar nooks, lofts, cucumber salt water barrels and even under firewood. Even when they succeeded in fishing them out from there and taking them away, a day later or a couple or 3 days later, they were again there, sitting like a pair of cuckoos on the bench in the front of their cottage. Under the concealment of the night, they had known how to slip past the control posts. In such a way, the matter was repeated on several occasions. The old women and old men implored the soldiers in God's name: Do not take us away, sons. We are already old, have seen everything in life. Even the Germans were not able to take us, never mind about that which is not, well, that a hell of a ra [radiation]..., yes, that is what you said. And the decline in the days of life has in any case already arrived. Let us at least die at our home. Wherever it was in the least possible they had their wish.

The remaining evacuees were told in the beginning that they also would soon, after a few months be back home. Whether those who said so also meant that, or whether they endeavored to soften with a white lie people's move to the new places, one does not know. But the fact is that they will not get back, at least to the home cottages and houses located in the zone, for a long time, probably even for decades. The evacuees are being settled for the most part in the northern regions of the Gomel Oblast and the southern areas of Kiev and Zhitomir Oblasts. There 12,000 cottages, houses, and panel dwelling houses will be built for them. In addition to that, some 8,000 deserted cottages will be made fit to live in for them. The principle that the new home of the evacuees must be more comfortable, bigger, and more beautiful than the old one will be strictly adhered to, in order to overshadow, if only in the last, the thoughts of what remained behind. It is desired to accomplish building by the 1st of October! Under our previous conditions it is in any case an unbelievable tempo! And amenities and services also have to be built. Nobody will reduce the planned construction volume either! Nevertheless, all the necessary means, construction materials and labor force have been allocated. And as one hears, there will be no relenting on the target dates.

[14 Aug 86 p 2]

[A photograph at the top of the article showing over the heads of an audience of men, most of them in military-style caps but some without any caps at all, a rostrum/stage with a wooden framework structure, loose plastic sheeting covered roof with three popular male artists performing.]

[Excerpts] As it concerns deserted cottages, houses, and flats, then concerning their fate in Estonia also--various stories circulate. It is true that some men have stretched out hands for property which they have to guard. These isolated marauders have been caught and court proceedings

have been started. There are none sentenced to death not any shot dead on the spot. The rumors did indeed tell something else, but they are not true.

To ensure the safeguarding of property and to maintain order in the zone has been entrusted to the militia. The deserted houses and flats are being turned into a signalling system, the establishment of which is proceeding at full speed. They are under surveillance otherwise.

None of the evacuated have endeavored to force their way into Chernobyl in order to take their things. Those for whom it is very, very necessary are being permitted in special groups on the basis of a special list. But generally the evacuees are being compensated for property left behind. This is sufficient for acquiring new clothing, household goods, furniture, and some other things.

It is, of course, another matter when and whether the new place of abode will become home especially for rural people. After all, the majority of the people have roots and if these are being torn out of the home soil.... Compared to this worry, many a problem which to us seems horrible fades in these parts. It also has to be taken into account that the majority of them received a dose of radiation, that the force of assistants who arrived from Estonia, and from those places where they live and work, would not collect over several years, although, of course, such a comparison does not provide consolation.

Endeavoring to catch the surroundings with our eyes and being lost in thought somehow unnoticably we reached the 30-kilometer zone boundary. Its approach was shown only by the thickening series of military patrols.

At the boundary of the zone we were stopped for the first time. The major general sent the major to deal with matters and soon we were able to continue on our way. But in the meantime, everyone was curiously looking at the place of decontamination and the point of radiation dosimetry. At the first one were two men in special long capes, soldiers' boots and gas masks sprayed motor vehicles of radioactive pollution. This done, they checked the level of radiation in the area of the tires with a dosimeter where it is highest. If the reading is greater than permitted, the procedure is repeated. At the dosimetric control point the motor vehicle driver was also measured. Several boys of the "Vitamiin" testified that on seeing men in gas masks and special clothing, their hearts sank into their boots. One of them said: "This is totally the end, the devil!" Afterward... but about that later.

Before that, we arrived at our stopping place to find men from Estonia, Lithuania, and elsewhere.

We visited a hospital at Khoyniki where the evacuees have a check-up. Presently there are patients with more serious health disorders (mainly chronic diseases becoming more violent), many who are departing for home.

Having disembarked from the bus, we took a few steps and were met by men from our home areas, some even acquaintances. The general went to deal with his business, but others were joined in discussions circles which came about spontaneously and which expanded quickly, turning into a question-and-answer session as well as into confidential discussions. There were short nights and long days which took additional hours from sleep time.

Having come to Chernobyl for 3 days one had to take what was there to take. I annoyed, embarrassed, and pestered every one available with my questioning: guards, cooks, doctors, salespeople, casual bypassers, and others. I do not exclude the fact that many equated me with nuisance itself because I asked some matters several times over although no one showed it. I met with understanding and obliging everywhere. There were no taboo questions and answers were as complicated as life itself.

The conversations lasted for hours without interruption and indeed everything was discussed. One would like now to share the contents of these conversations with the home readers. The best medicine against all kinds of rumors and wagging of tongues is, after all, knowledge and the disclosure of facts. I am taking into account that these men will return home after a few months, at a maximum, and will pass on in one way or another what has been seen, done, and heard. Nothing will remain concealed. And the question is whether we, the journalists, will be believed or not, whether we are necessary to the people.

But without being lengthy I will say that the situation in Chernobyl is not, by a long shot, the way it is being spoken about and feared at home. This is what the men requested me to pass on in order to reassure the home folks, and I am doing this willingly with full conviction that it is indeed so.

Why Must We Be Here?

Yes, a question of this kind was heard. The men had read thorough the announcement about the discussion at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of the report of the government commission which had investigated the causes of the Chernobyl AES accident. They knew well that the nuclear accident was caused by disorder at the power station: grave breaches of many regulations of operating reactor installations; experiments for which there was no permission or control; nor necessary safety appliances. This happened far away in the Ukraine and the people of Estonia are not in the least to blame for this. Concerning this came also a question from some men of why they must be slogging here far from home when even a tip of our finger is not in any way connected with the accident's occurrence.

Such a question one could, of course, begin to wave one's arms, to pluck one's hair, to swear, to threaten to reduce wages, and who knows what else. But is there any sense in that? When the men in such an extraordinary situation have a question hurting in their hearts, then, obviously, an answer has to be found.

I replied in the way I understand it. I said, let us put Estonia or Lithuania into a similar situation where an atomic power station exists. Should for some reason an accident occur there (I did not forget to spit 3 times over my shoulder), it would be quite unimaginable and unrealistic to think that the elimination of the consequences of an accident could be managed with their forces. It went beyond the forces even for the Ukraine. Taking away the great number of men who at present work in Chernobyl from industry, agriculture, transport, services, and other spheres of the Ukraine alone would have paralyzed her economy, and the allocation of monetary and material means of the Ukraine alone would have made her anemic. In such a situation, for example, what would Lithuania or Estonia be cable of alone? And if others would say that you are yourself to blame in your misfortune and you look after yourself, how would you also manage with that?

We are living in one country, putting it picturesquely, under one big roof, and if for one something goes awry, then, fortunately, assistance from other Union republics is sure to come. The Estonian SSR did not have, for instance, to scrape the bottom of the barrel in those years when it had difficulties with fodder. Assistance was given from those in the Ukraine. Surely everyone knows from everyday life how good it is to be the support of a friend at a difficult moment no matter what has happened.

After this explanation I believe that the men who asked the question did not say for sake of appearance that, yes, in such a way these matters must indeed proceed. At the same time they said that about this and about many other matters which they had not spoken there in such a manner. Generally they have been spoken to little. Always there are orders and prohibitions, order and prohibitions, so that political workers there have something to think about. Their predecessors have, after all, even at more difficult times found a way for gaining the trust and understanding of men.

What Is Worrying Them?

A question which had remained to smart the men was whether they could not have been taken to Chernobyl less rashly. It also happened that some men, because of their state of health, age, or family circumstances should not have gone but went in the beginning. Many had set out during the night. But the matter is that extraordinary circumstances bring forth extraordinary decisions, and everything does not always proceed 100-percent smoothly even under peaceful conditions.

I believe the men who raised this question understood. At least they said so. Now the matter proceeds along a balanced path. The men whose health complaints are amplified by the local swelter by day and coolness in the evening, and also by radiation are being sent to the already mentioned hospital for medical examination, preventive treatment, if proved necessary, then home. In such a manner quite a few Estonian men have left Chernobyl and at least one 10-member group was getting ready to depart for home while we were there. Men who are at least 45 years old or who are fathers of 3 or more children officially residing with them are being sent home. In

addition, men whose stay at home is necessarily demanded by circumstances are being replaced. A joint act of the local executive committee and military commissariat alone with an exact reason in writing serves as a formal basis of replacement.

It is perhaps wanting too much for men who have been torn away from home comforts, warmth and a customary rhythm of life, and who have already seen quite a lot to view everything cherrily and with satisfaction even if only outwardly. The men were influenced most of all by the fact that their work mission was extended unexpectedly from 2 months to 6 months. Earlier many a high official who spoke to the men had promised that after 2 months at the latest they would be back in their proper place, i.e., home. This promise fueled the belief that the better their work the sooner the day of reunion. In this belief the spades were moved in the beginning furiously and indefatigably as if every spadeful would dig the men closer to home. And then on a June day this news....

Everyone, of course, understands about fulfillment of duty..., but this was a cold shower nevertheless. At home the men are being taught increasingly insistently that promises have to be fulfilled, that one has to have an active attitude toward life, that one has to think and act according to one's good conscience. The order which did not come under discussion was in contradiction to that experience.

Let us say frankly that this caused in the beginning indignation, soreness of heart, and anxiety. We are capable surely of placing ourselves in our thoughts into a situation of this kind and of understanding the emotions of men which now and then overcome reason. These emotions led to events whose scale and consequences in the stories circulating in this country are grossly overexpanded.

[16 Aug 86 p 2]

[A photograph at the top of the article shows six smiling young men sitting, wearing military-style blouses, several with caps, one in shirtsleeves laughing.]

[Excerpts] Among the first things to be done was establishing a field camp. Now the regularly placed rows of tents have been erected for a long, long time. In the tents approximately 50-60 cm above the ground, bunks of boards have been built on which are mattresses. There are also lockers. Even though unbelievable, there is electricity in the tents. But the men know that for many it will not be possible to get home soon. They will be there to note the arrival of winter installation of heating systems. The majority of them have been able to accustom themselves to this thought.

Day begins early for the men. Waking call is at 0600 hours. The morning routine then begins: meal, lining up, travel to the working place to decontaminate the surrounding villages. The return to camp takes place in late evening hours about 2000 hours. So it is repeated from day to day, month to month. In between there are 2 rest days a month. Men work like squirrels in a wheel.

But this daunts them no longer. One gets accustomed to everything. Nevertheless, it was altogether surprising, at first even making one feel at a loss, to see how cheerful, merry, humorous, and haughty over the matter the men could be. What sense is there in being depressed, I was told. The sunny side of men which conscientiously spites all difficulties and also factors of risk was probably the most pleasant and heartening experience which will remain at home to remind the members of our group of Chernobyl.

The rare rest days and scant evening hours are filled for the men by watching television, listening to the radio, reading newspapers, table games, and cinema which is shown every day; at other times by concerts, even rare dance evenings at rayon centers; and, of course, in reading letters received from home and replying to them. Most of all the men feel joy and get new strength from good news from home. So that home people, let us not be stingy and let us think about those men far away. It is not the slightest bit easier for them than perhaps for any of us here.

Before our trip to Chernobyl a strange story circulated in Estonia that the men did not have anywhere to properly bathe. The braver ones were said to splash water on to their faces and necks from brooks and puddles. But others were getting covered with a thick layer of dirt, with radioactive dust, from under which it would take hours later at home to scrub out the original man. Nothing of the sort! The washing facilities are entirely decent taking into account, of course, the given conditions. Pure water is brought to the spot by motor vehicle tanks. Field bathhouses arise as mushrooms after the rain.

We had an opportunity to visit a new "Turkish field bathhouse." The men regarded this bathhouse as the best, saying that there the dust can be washed away, the stresses both in muscles, nerves and also the brain can be reduced. Thus, every evening at the bathhouses, rest days are not known.

Work, Doses, and Stories

As it has been said, the Estonian men are performing decontamination jobs at Chernobyl: washing village houses and trees, skimming the soil and loading it on motor vehicles which travel to burying places of radioactive substances, and putting in place pure soil brought from elsewhere. The men, in uniform with respirators protecting their breathing tracts, are working mainly in the first or second zones where the situation is relatively less dangerous. For instance, only a few individual volunteers work a turn at Pripyat where the radiation level is still high. There in a shift they could get a dose that those who receive it are sent home. In any event, it is not being permitted for anyone to receive a greater dose than that which is the limit (norm) of an atomic power station worker after which he is removed from the station for 12 months.

There is an abundance of problems. Where and how to bury an approximately 10-centimeter dead soil layer together with the bushes? How to protect water

sources against radioactive pollution? How to deal with decayed houses which hardly hold together? Whether to decontaminate them or raze them to the ground?, etc., etc.

However, the problem of problems is water--a great amount which is used in decontamination. Also the question was raised whether there is any sense in doing decontamination at all before the reactor is securely buried. It is being planned to accomplish this by the end of Autumn. I do not doubt that decontamination makes sense, otherwise this expensive and troublesome operation would not be done. Depending on the soil and the degree of pollution, with one processing the level of radiation diminishes 2-3 times and even more. According to IXVESTIYA data, for example, radiation diminishes 4-5 times by plowing over and 7-8 times by skimming the surface layer and clearing away bushes.

We already mentioned that the most evil enemy of people is dust. It is, unfortunately, still everywhere. But without decontamination there would be much more which means that the degree of radioactive pollution would have been considerably higher than at present. Winds would lift this dust up and would carry it to who knows where. One can suppose that the radiation situation in Kiev, Minsk, and also in some other large towns even much further from Chernobyl would be much worse than at present. This means that there would be even more worries.

By the way, even now stories of that kind about Kiev are being told: that because of the radiation situation in the city many inhabitants would like to leave from there, but are not allowed. First, to those who wish, no obstacles are put in the way for leaving. Second, the stories about the bad situation in Kiev are clearly exaggerated.

In the beginning the route for our group was arranged in such a way that we would pass the reactor at a distance of eyesight. Special clothing and respirators were distributed. Whereas in the beginning some had fears, later we all envied the general who also saw the reactor with his own eyes. But our route was changed. By that time we had already managed to become convinced that the doses which we had received and which we still had "in salt" are so small that they are somehow "even strange."

After a one-and-one-half day's stay in the 30-km zone approximately 25 km from the reactor, the control apparatus indicator was not able to keep the majority of us away from zero to any essential extent. This calmed men who until then had still doubted and brought forth jests: "Look, there is not even the local "coloring" of any significance to take home with one."

Of course, we did not travel to Chernobyl in order to talk afterward about our acquaintance face-to-face with the reactor. But we were, nevertheless, in a way disappointed.

When the reactor will finally be put into a sarcophagus it will merely make decontamination easier. But there will be a great deal of work and complicated work after that.

From here we come to one more serious problem--the burying of radioactive soil. From an ecological viewpoint atomic power stations are generally most harmless. They do not throw out their waste products anywhere which is different from heat power stations, for example. These waste products are usually placed into glass or ceramics which have no contact at all with the external environment and are then kept in the so-called burial chambers under supervision and control. Procedure with polluted soil is in principle of a similar manner. It is placed into special receptacles. Everything which is dangerous requires, after all, secure isolation.

The construction of graves requires big means, a great amount of equipment, and, most importantly, time. I have been asked on several occasions, "Where does burying of radioactive soil take place?" I do not know that. No country reports such a matter on considerations of security. None of us has, after all, evidently heard where exactly nuclear waste is buried by, for example, the United States, France, or China.

For some time a rumor was circulating in Estonia which evidently was kindled by the numbers invented in the West with regard to those who had died. It was said that at Chernobyl men were falling like grass being cut. In Kiev and Gomel oblasts all the livestock and domestic animals had been destroyed in fear of people being contaminated, not even talking about the animals in the 30-km zone. It was also said that already radioactive radiation was doing it work among animals in the zone. In the beginning there were indeed corpses of animals; so the men said. When starting decontamination jobs they were startled to see corpses of dogs and cats lying on the ground. Then they heard shots further away. Coming closer they saw that a gunman was walking around and shooting animals. By way of explanation he said that otherwise those animals could indeed carry radioactive pollution among people. But there was no mass destruction of domestic animals, even less of livestock. From the 30-km zone alone, tens of thousands of head of livestock were taken to less dangerous places. And, as one hears, nobody has started to ravage their ranks. The dogs and cats have again a free right to live. The dogs were named corresponding to local circumstances, that is, Roentgen, his son Milliroentgen, Plutonium, Uranium, Strontium.... One could recount almost the entire Mendeleyev's table.

Concerning radiation doses, while there General Kiudmaa collected in the 3 days spent in Chernobyl a measurable radiation of nearly 80 milliroentgens. Taking into account the fact that of the group he drove the closest past the reactor (for others the minimal distance was, in a straight line, approximately 19 km), then the dose of all others was smaller. For comparison, when making quite an ordinary x-ray picture a person receives a dose of 1 roentgen; all of us were at least 920 milliroentgens short of that.

/6662

CSO: 1815/14

POLITICAL

TASS: ESTONIANS DENY VOA REPORT

LD040948 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tallinn September 4 TASS--The lies about the residents of Soviet Estonia spread by the Voice of America radio station was exposed by the self-same people who at the will of the broadcast's authors became its heroes.

In its programme for late night keepers the "Voice of America" radio station announced that the Estonians, who took part in overcoming the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, were allegedly enraged with hard living conditions and staged a spontaneous strike.

"This is a fabrication. I cannot describe the VOA statement other than inciting", said Estonian Endel Sirengk, who participated in liquidating the aftermath of the accident, told TASS. [sentence as received]

Estonian Riho Brejvel, who is in Chernobyl now and with whom the TASS correspondent contacted by telephone, called this broadcast as the provocation. "Here, in the area of Chernobyl, we read the newspaper NOORTE HAEL published in Estonia, which is quoted by the Voice of America. But things stand differently in it: The materials carried by the newspaper are aimed at ridiculing the ill-intentioned rumours set afloat by Estonia's enemies. And these rumours are not infrequently picked up and harped on by Voice of America".

"I can say that the Estonians whose grandfathers defended the October Socialist Revolution and whose fathers crushed fascists sincerely wished like representatives of other Soviet nations to help the people who had suffered from the accident at Chernobyl. To distort their lofty feeling is just a blasphemy".

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POLITICAL

MOSCOW PAPER REFLECTS ON AFTERMATH

PM180949 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Report by own correspondent Zh. Tkachenko: "Chernobyl Will Remember the Courage and the Cowardice"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast--Much has changed during the months since the accident to the Chernobyl reactor. But memory recalls again and again the events of that terrible April night, when sudden disaster joined people's destinies together and leveled them all with the force of an unaccustomed concept which we thought was forgotten forever--the concept of being an evacuee. After so many years of prosperous life, it is very hard to climb down from a bus into the dark night of a strange place, not knowing what awaits you: Where will you live, how will you live, what will you do? Then there was the constant worry about the loved ones who had remained behind to eliminate the accident at the power station.

"I Am Not Looking for Glory..."

The medics who examined the first evacuees, even those from very dangerous sectors of the 30-km zone, found no signs of the effects of radiation, but nearly all of them remarked on the state of stress which people were in. But man is built in such a way that the warm arms which took a child from a denumbed mother, the lights in the windows of the houses where they were expected, a bowl of hot water to wash off the dust of the journey, and a jug of milk with fresh bread on the table were the first and most effective medicine. Their nearest neighbors, the people of Makarovskiy, Poleskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Borodyanskiy Rayons, and more distant regions of Kiev Oblast, took the victims into their own families, which were doubled or trebled at a stroke. I visited homes in Nebrat village in Borodyanskiy Rayon where 10 or 15 people were sitting down to dinner. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders were wearing themselves out trying to find a suitable occupation for every new arrival, because they realized that work is not only your daily bread, but a very necessary physician in the situation which had arisen.

People made friends. City dwellers grew used to rural work. They began to relax. Life settled down. There were weddings. Children were born in the new places. Card indexes compiled by Komsomol members helped families and

relatives lost in the evacuation to find each other. During those days the walls of the houses had dozens of pieces of paper stuck to them, such as: "Mom, I'm in Polesskoye, Kuybyshev Street. Nadya." People and letters gradually stopped roaming around, and the children left for the resort zones for the summer vacation.

As always in times of extraordinary events, some very unlikely things happened. The program "Topical Camera" was showing on Ukrainian television. Pensioner Tamara Savelyevna Dekhnich from Kiev watched with tears of compassion in her eyes as kolkhoz members in Chernigov Oblast warmly received families from Chernobyl. Chernobyl AES veteran Anatoliy Nikolayevich Dekhnich was uttering emotional words of gratitude to the people who surrounded him. Tamara Savelyevna caught her breath: "That's Tolya!" She had been searching unsuccessfully for her nephew for more than 40 years. The war had dispersed them across the country. So many times, during those decades, the news had brought no hope. Yet just think! Tolya was living nearby, near Kiev.

The next day, Anatoliy Dekhnich's cousin Zh. Bubnova and her husband traveled to the Shevchenko Kolkhoz. And the day after that Anatoliy Nikolayevich, his wife Margarita Ivanovna, and their son Kolya were embracing 80-year-old Nikolay Savelyevich Dekhnich, who had long since lost hope of finding his son.

In these extreme conditions grief was side by side with joy, valor with cowardice, self-sacrifice with baseness. The revealing nature of the situation and the way different people handled it demanded a new approach, a new level of intensity in the work of the party committees. Kiev party obkom is even now working under extreme pressure. At that time, the doors never closed, by day or night. Since that April day Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko [first secretary of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom], the other secretaries, and the raykoms have not had a single day off. That is understandable. An emergency gives you no rest. But if it was only the emergency... They had to expel from the party the cowards and deserters, like V. Faustov, chief of the Pripyat branch of the Kiev Hidroproyekt Scientific Research Institute, who left his collective in total ignorance and, stuffing his Zhiguli with junk, zoomed off into the distance with his family.

Generous state aid arrived in the regions where the evacuees were concentrated. Goods in high demand came in, and are still coming in, in a steady stream. And that is as it should be. That has always been the case in our society: Where there is trouble, the whole country hurries to help.

A money order for R20. Signed: "Student in the ninth grade, in Petropavlovsk-kamchatskiy." A letter: "Please send a family of three or four to Sochi. No charge. The Obukhov family." A telegram: "The Otchizna Kolkhoz in Poltava Oblast is prepared to accept families of evacuees. We can offer a house. We will provide a cow free of charge. Reply by telegram, we will send a bus." A request: "...I know that a control panel operator died at the AES. I have been working as a control panel operator for 8 years. I wish to take the place of my comrade who died. I am 40. My children are

grown up. I have never looked for glory or money. I know it is still dangerous in Chernobyl, but many people are working there. I want to help somehow. Don't say no. Yevgeniya Ivanovna Yeliseyeva, Avtokraz, Kremenchug."

Where Is Your Conscience?..

But it seems that things can also be otherwise. R. Yashchuk, rayon potrebsoyuz inspector in Borodyanka, was detained in possession of some suits destined for evacuated children at the Energetik Pioneer Camp. G. Danilenko, cashier at the Nebrat consumer services combine, helped herself to a pullover, as well as a blouse for herself, while clothing was being issued free to the evacuees. Where is their conscience? How can they look people in the eyes? Investigations revealed that these questions did not worry the thieves. If you get the opportunity, why not make a profit? It has become a habit. That is the terrible thing. P. Skub, director of a retail trade enterprise in Borodyanka, offered goods intended for evacuees to people who could do him a favor. And he was not the only one... The militia and prosecutor's office organs have uncovered a whole series of cases where food products allocated from state stocks for high-calorie diets for the victims were stockpiled in the storerooms or even at home, for people's own use, for their acquaintances, and for speculation. Thus V. Yevtushenko, chief of the rayon center's No 1 food store, concealed 513 kg of cheese and 15 kg of sausages. Some 2 tons of sausages which were concealed "just in case" became unusable.

Skub, Yevtushenko, and their ilk got what they deserved.

"And Labor Without End..."

But goodness prevails. Good people welcomed the evacuees, were kind to them, helped them to cope with their grief and confusion, and shared what they could. All these months the people of Pripyat, Chernobyl, and the rest of the 30-km zone have not gone short of anything.

Even then, back in the spring, I remember that potatoes were brought into the yards--"Plant gardens, you people." But they did not understand why. In a couple of days or a week, they would thank their hosts and disperse to their own apartments. At that time, it was indeed thought that that would happen. But it turned out to be difficult. What had at first looked like not such a very great volume of emergency work turned out to take tremendous efforts. People from all over the country are now working at the Chernobyl AES, but all the same there are not enough hours in the day or night and not enough hands. The evil force of atomic power is still keeping the specialists "within limits" and allowing people to work only within the strict limits of safe time allowed to a living being.

When you walk along the street you can read strange columns of figures chalked on the gates and entrances to the empty farmsteads by servicemen under the command of Senior Lieutenants D. Stoyan and A. Voronin. These hieroglyphics tell us what level of radiation remains where, after the

special treatment. These inscriptions are similar in meaning to the unforgettable "Checked. No mines." What lies behind them is personal responsibility and labor without end, or so it seems. Every yard must be cleared and dug out. The well has to be tested and sealed, the roof and walls have to be washed once, twice, three times...

Hard work lies ahead. It became clear that the evacuees will have to spend the winter elsewhere. It was then decided to build for them in Kiev Oblast more than 7,000 houses, or rather, farmsteads with all the farmyard buildings, and 200 other projects: stores, kindergartens, bathhouses, outpatient clinics, schools. Amenities are to be provided in 52 settlements in one-half or one-third of the standard time. Craftsmen from all over the Ukraine have converged on these areas with their tools and equipment, just as their forefathers used to do under the ancient custom for a great "bee."

Leonard Lvovich Nikiforov, general director of the Kiev S.P. Korolev Production Association, began the week with a working conference at the construction site. The leaders of the aviation association, Arsenal, and other enterprises are doing the same. In all, 60 Kiev organizations have sent nearly 4,000 craftsmen to build housing for the victims.

A street called Kiev Street has sprung up in Nebrat. Construction workers from Bukovina have handed over 100 fine houses in Plakhtyanka to the new inhabitants.

"We handed over our farmsteads 35 days ahead of schedule," I. Pushkar, chief engineer of a Chernovitsy Oblast construction detachment, says. "Everyone tried very hard to ensure that the warmth of our hearts warmed the new inhabitants and the beauty of our work gladdened them."

We open the door onto the veranda of a light, spacious house still smelling of wood and paint. How cozy! And how lovingly it was all done. Bright, sunny walls, beds with sets of linen, crockery in the kitchen, furniture, gas cylinders.

In all, 290 houses in Lekhnovka village and 240 more in Rudnitskoye are being built by Donetsk. The metallurgists of Nikopol, Marganets, and Dneprodzerzhinsk are building about 100.

Now A. Korniyenko, first secretary of Ternopol party obkom, hands over the big symbolic key to 150 houses to G. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, on the new square in the new settlement which has been named "Ternopolskiy" in honor of the builders. The key, and the right to hand it over to those who courageously endured their trouble and are working in the new place, raising their children, and trying in whatever way they can to show their gratitude to people for their participation and to the state for its great help. "The guys from Omsk touched us very deeply. They came such a long way to help us," the young worker V. Rudchenko says. "Look what a house they hammered out for us, built of brick, it will stand for a century. Three rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a veranda--it's beautiful. They are students, but they work like real construction workers."

Here in Fedorovka, in Vyshgorodskiy Rayon, 70 farmsteads are springing up, as well as a cookshop, two stores, a bathhouse, and a medical center. Students from Nikolayev, Kazan, and Omsk are building them.

Never before has a whole settlement held its housewarming at the same time. The people from Dnepropetrovsk have handed over 150 keys to the new owners in Yaresyki, and a whole complex, a model of comfort, has grown up in Lukashi. All this in less than 2 months. Every day the people from Dnepropetrovsk received from home and unloaded 200 truck trains of construction materials, equipment, and structures. Every day they handed over hundreds of square meters of housing. This model of high-speed construction was marked by a commemorative Red Banner of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, the oblispolkom, the trade unions council, and the Komsomol. The Dnepropetrovsk people transferred their money prize plus R5,000 to Account No 904 [special bank account for aid to Chernobyl victims].

"Chernobyl's suffering is our suffering"--the people of Chernigov worked from dawn to dusk with this thought in mind. In 2 months they assimilated R10 million on the construction site. The evacuated workers' families received 240 keys in the new village of Chernigovskoye.

"Things Are Easier Now. Thank You!"

Girls in national costume, bearing aloft the plaques with the names of the new streets created by the people of Sumi, led the new residents to 200 new houses in Paskovshchina. You could organize sightseeing excursions to Borovka and Zabuyany, where the Transcarpathians and the people of Lvov have built: not houses, but sheer gems of architecture which delight the eye with their originality and comfort. Mariya Ignatyevna Dmitrenko, mistress of one of the houses in Ternopolskiy, says:

"We were met by pretty girls carrying bread and salt. They took us into the house. It's a proper palace. In a prominent place there was a letter of greetings to the family. My husband and my sons Ivan and Valeriy are all tractor drivers, real strong men, but even they were brushing away the tears. There are hens strutting about in the yard, potatoes and cabbages in the cellar, flour and groats in the pantry. It's like going home. We have a big family: eight children. The younger daughters are still at school, the eldest sons are earning their own living, one in Urengoy and one in Sumi. It was worrying. How could we live? Things are easier now. We thank the people, and we are deeply grateful to the government. Where else could it happen?"

Where indeed? Chernobyl cut people to the quick. That is only natural. But what state could have sent tens of thousands of construction workers, materials, funds, and transport in a matter of months to help the evacuees?! Forty construction detachments appeared here, following the call of their hearts, from Uzbekistan, the RSFSR, the Tajik and Lithuanian republics, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia...

Some 3,000 farmstead-type cottages are already finished and inhabited.

Morning in the new villages begins with loud cockcrows. Turtledoves are settling in the roofs of the new houses. There will be storks too. The land will blossom and children will be born. Not for nothing did they build and hand over the keys "for luck."

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POLITICAL

GOSTEV ON COMPENSATING ACCIDENT CITIZENS

LD191332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS)--The Soviet state has fully compensated material losses to citizens resulting from the accident at the Chernobyl AES, Boris Gostev, USSR minister of finance, has said.

While talking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists that took place today, he noted that about R500 million from the state budget and about R100 million from the funds for social insurance have been spent to aid those affected. All dwellers have received compensation for material losses. Temporarily disabled people continue to receive their average salaries. Other benefits are being also paid to those affected.

Losses in harvest have been compensated to rural dwellers. The evacuees have been given council apartments and houses free of charge; they also receive large interest-free loans for 15 years.

Boris Gostev also reported that the disaster aid fund had received voluntary contributions from Soviet people amounting to about R500 million, and about R1.5 million from foreign citizens and foreign public organizations.

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POLITICAL

'LESSONS LEARNED' FROM DISASTER

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Boris Oleynik: "The Chernobyl Ordeal"]

[Text] Five months have elapsed since the accident in Chernobyl; some lessons have already been learned. A city which prior to the tragic events was known only within the confines of the republic and by specialists in Ancient Rus (it is first mentioned in documents in 1193) is now known to the whole world. And in all languages the word Chernobyl has a synonymous ring--as a sign of the alarm and disaster which could erupt not only in some region but on the scale of the whole world if mankind finally fails to recognize what will happen to Planet Earth itself when the atom riots not in a reactor but in nuclear warheads.

At its special session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed directly to the cause of what happened at the Chernobyl AES: "...the accident occurred because of a whole number of flagrant violations of the rules of operation of the reactor plant perpetrated by the workers of this power station. During a shutdown of the fourth power unit for scheduled maintenance experiments were conducted at nighttime connected with a study of the turbogenerator operating conditions. The AES leaders and specialists here had neither themselves prepared for this experiment nor coordinated it with the appropriate organizations, although they were obliged to do so. Finally, during the operations themselves due supervision was lacking and proper safety measures were not adopted."

Convincingly, straight talking, without euphemisms of the "overlapping of a series of unforeseen breakdowns" type. Openly, honestly. Without beating about the bush. In party fashion.

Of course, additional factors which led to the accident may also surface in time. But I will venture to cite one of them today even. I am more than certain that among the factors leading toward the explosion was an ardent endeavor to be the first to report to someone or other, if not by a customary date, then simply to be the first. To report, and what if the corn has not grown there.... Later we will get with it, make haste, touch things up.

But such a philosophy does not work with nuclear power. It results in an apocalyptic reality: not only corn or grass, but everything living--man included--do not grow after radiation.

This is to what discrepancy between word and deed leads, this is the payment for words until they are embodied in reality. Finally, careerism, which for an instant's satisfaction of ambitions transgresses not only against father and mother but even safety equipment at the AES, violation of which threatens many people with disaster.

There is much cause for reflection. And, first of all, many people have had doubts as to the soundness of the site chosen for the station. The AES was laid out on the banks of the Pripyat, the Dnepr's biggest tributary in terms of basin area and water content. With its low banks, which is of considerable importance given the 4-month spring high waters, when it inundates considerable areas. And now, when so many efforts have been made and so much in the way of public resources has been spent on protection of the water environment, this question arises once again and sounds now not only as a lesson but also a warning for the future.

Of course, it is not right attributing the blame solely to the authorities, after all, in the night of 25-26 April, that is, from Friday to Saturday, some men, who should have been on duty at the station, without batting an eyelid, left, as usual, apparently, at sixes and sevens....

Lack of supervision, an impressive state of relaxation and such mercantile generosity at the expense of society have recently been a highly prevalent phenomenon not only in certain upper echelons but also among the masses, so to speak, whom it cost nothing to arrange a protracted smoking break in the middle of the work day or set out on a "fuel trip," and when it comes to absenteeism, the masses here, as a rule, have given the upper stratum a head start.

The policy of the reconstruction and acceleration of the development of our society has already by its very essence struck a palpable blow at this mentality of permissiveness, forgiveness and laxity. What happened at the fourth reactor showed all of us once again: such are the serious consequences to which violations of both the laws of technology and our moral and social principles can lead.

I will try to be more specific. Like myself, many readers remember the years when on any pretext in our country numerous meetings and corn grower, cotton grower and beet grower, machine operator and other aktivs were assembled. All-union, republic, kray, oblast....

There was much talk.

Certain meetings and aktiv gatherings adopted pledges for the coming year--to cultivate so many quintals of corn per hectare, say. Weighty volumes of these promises were given out. And inasmuch as the capacity of our printing

left much to be desired, these volumes would appear precisely at the time when the new harvest was not corroborating, to put it mildly, what had been promised. But this was somehow forgotten in the bustle of routine aktiv meetings, where new upgraded pledges were adopted, higher, as a rule, than the unfulfilled preceding ones.

No, I am not speaking ironically. I myself took part in some conferences and aktiv meetings and spoke sincerely, from the heart. And even that somewhat emotional style of the speeches had grown out of the noble traditions of the meetings of the period of the civil war and the first 5-year plans. We still recall how soldiers of the Great Patriotic War went directly into battle from meetings and parades. How after brief meetings their participants concertedly set about the revival of their country from the postwar ruins. At such gatherings people spoke to the point, with their hands on the trigger of a submachinegun or the handle of a spade. They spoke to the issue at hand. Pain and joy in their words were not heard in paraphrase but personally.

But at some turn of reality, it seems to me, our sociologists and philosophers and we culprits also lost sight of the arrival of the generations born not only after the civil war but after the Great Patriotic War also. And what for their fathers and grandfathers was direct, personal reality was heard for them, albeit impressively, nonetheless as paraphrase.

If it is considered that among the eloquent speakers there happened to be dense philistines and adventurers, like one sensational hog breeder in the 1960's, and, sometimes, simply money-grubbers even, a certain skepticism concerning the fine words emerged in some of the young people. In addition they would see, say, how a decorated kolkhoz chairman would conceal hectares, whose harvest he would immerse in the legal ones, and receive a decoration once again.

People may take exception: there are bad apples everywhere. Some one village or kolkhoz is not typical. I might agree, but what about the "practice" of defrauding the state on the scale of an entire republic, as occurred in Uzbekistan, say? This is not just one village, rayon or city even, you know. Fraud was perpetrated on hundreds of thousands of hectares and before the eyes of hundreds of thousands of people. So may it naively be assumed that such things occur without consequence?

No, brothers, they do not. The less so in that such was perpetrated not for 1 year or 2 years but so protractedly that the above-mentioned skepticism in the young person was able to grow into cynicism.

I do not dramatize the situation: the majority of our Soviet people have labored and continued to labor honestly. But, granted all this, we should not forget about the psychology of perception whose essence (excuse the paraphrase) is almost identical to the formula: bad things can be seen coming. For what is good and honest in our country has become the norm, that is, routine.

It is not surprising that a certain number of people obviously decided that the main thing was understanding and accepting the "rules of the game" and that everything else would take care of itself. These rules, however, they believed, presupposed: talking a little more and somewhat more eloquently in order to please the authorities. One could act, on the other hand, as comfortably for oneself as possible, even if one's actions were at polar variance with one's words. It was from this that a kind of "competition" was born in which people fought not for primacy in deeds but to be the first, ahead of one's close neighbor, to adopt a high pledge and to proclaim it a little louder from the rostrum. And, furthermore, promises timed to coincide with some festive celebration or the other were considered particularly valuable (the term "date verse," that is, couplets dashed off in rough and ready fashion for a certain date, were current in the Ukraine at one time even).

Chernobyl helped us objectively perceive the gap at which we had earlier merely bashfully hinted--the gap which had formed between certain promoted workers and those who had promoted them. The long placid indulgence of "promisers" had formed peculiar unsinkable "valuable and necessary" workers, who very skillfully combined in themselves two polar individuals simultaneously. One, for subordinates: haughty-lordly and intolerant of the least criticism, in whom offensive rudeness frequently substituted for stringent severity. The other, for the authorities: proper, with outward signs of intellectuality, sweetly smiling--to the point of obsequiousness. M.S. Gorbachev said strikingly and colorfully at the meeting with the party aktiv of Krasnodar Kray of such workers: "...They do a real grandma's polka around leaders..." "...they dance the Cracovienne with them."

How many times have we encountered instances where whole collectives have for years warned of the unseemly and indecent doings of, say, a plant or kolkhoz director, of his disrespectful attitude toward work and of his money-grubbing. Meanwhile the upstart and thief have remained in office or, what is worse, moved up.

Can we blame for everything those who accepted such Januses for these positions, after all, they were recommended not as upstarts but highly decent, cultured people with brilliant references? How were they to know that this was only a mask if, given the gap which had formed, the information on the true character of the promoted person simply had not reached them? But, on the other hand, it is well known that "birds of a feather...". This was what happened more often than not. In time the ensconced upstart would drag in someone like him, he, a third and so forth--up to such an extent of accumulation that a high official's position would depend on such Januses.

Sometimes such formations, growing vertically one from the other, would create peculiar closed corporate systems in which a generally decent, honest chief also would lose his sense of time and proportion, taking the solid ring of Januses for the people, for the community. In time such a "community" so took him in hand that he would confuse what was his with what belonged to the state, and bribes with elementary gratitude. And he would defend "his

people" against criticism by every illicit method, as far as the persecution of journalists with the use of unconstitutional shadowing.

The radiation from a hostile attitude toward criticism implanted confidence in impunity. Since to critical articles there were essentially no replies, was it necessary to respond to them at all? Perhaps, indeed, these scribblers (it was writers who were put in this category primarily) were stirring up trouble from having nothing better to do? And in this case is it worth reading their scribblings?

...It happened that exactly a month prior to the accident our writers' newspaper LITERATURNIA UKRAINA for 27 March had published material by L. Kovalevskaya on the state of affairs at the construction, inter alia, of the fifth power unit of the Chernobyl AES: construction knowhow was not being observed, the supplies from almost all orders were being disrupted, the equipment which was arriving was either incomplete or, worse, with manifest defects. And, furthermore, the author specified, these problems, being compounded, were being carried over from unit to unit.

L. Kovalevskaya went on to write: "In adducing these facts I would like to focus attention on the impermissibility of defective work at the time of the installation of AES, where the supporting potential of each structure must correspond to the norm."

We shall not exaggerate the newspaper article, trusting that had attention been called to this and similar warnings in time, we would not have had happen, possibly.... I wish to stay with this subject, though--inattention to material of the press and the scornful attitude, particularly on the part of the "technicals" and scientists, to the critical observations and advice of those dealings with the humanities, particularly journalists and writers. And the fact that none of those involved in the nuclear power sphere "noticed" the material in our literary magazine, although a few days after the accident there were dozens of telephone calls to the editorial office from various authorities requesting a copy of the March issue.

Now, particularly following the 27th CPSU Congress, things are improving along this line. But this is what I have observed. A surprising situation has come about: the top levels are calling for people to speak candidly and impartially about their shortcomings. And although the masses are indeed speaking, still only circumspectly. I believe that not only the inertia of indifference is operating here--the authorities are allegedly more visible. I will permit myself the supposition that subconsciously "weighing down" on certain executives and simply ordinary people is the practice of the past, when criticism was immediately followed not only by organizational conclusions but also harsher measures also.

We need once more, and for all time now, to instill in the consciousness that criticism of the mistakes of this comrade or the other (if, of course, they are not of a criminal nature) is assistance to him in recognizing and eradicating oversights in future work. I am sure that this atmosphere of fairness

will to a considerable extent stimulate the life position of each citizen, having reinforced in him the sense of proprietor of his country.

I firmly insist that, granted all the suddenness of the blow, its consequences would have been considerably fewer if our readiness for any surprises had corresponded in practice to that to which lipservice only is frequently paid. In reality, however, what happened was something disturbingly reminiscent of the situation of the 1940's, when a few hours prior to the war we were singing: "if tomorrow on the march, we are ready for it today".

No, unfortunately, far from everyone was ready in Chernobyl, in Pripyat and higher up. Otherwise our fire fighters, who selflessly hurled themselves at the fire, would have been arrayed in the appropriate protective clothing...

And the police officers, including superintendents, would have received considerably fewer rems had their equipment been on a par with the statutory requirement.

These are the direct, visible, physically painful lessons of Chernobyl. They are, I repeat, already known, they have been spoken and written about at various levels and in various genres, and while this article was being prepared in the editorial office, attempts at artistic summaries appeared also. Although, in my opinion, it might have been the done thing to have waited a little with the latter out of ethical considerations: after all, the fire in the Chernobyl house is not yet completely out. We now need to properly comprehend what happened. And called upon to assist here is primarily documentary work, in-depth, severely truthful work performed by writers possessing not only language and pen but also scientific erudition in the field of nuclear physics and medicine. And, furthermore, not coldly recording the tragic outcome but devotedly seeking ways out of the situation in order that we may all together build the sarcophagus and bury the disaster in it forever, and may it be the first and the last!

The moral-ethical aspects of the Chernobyl warning are not, it would seem, what is more important but, nonetheless, they also wound seriously and call sternly for an honest look at certain strange phenomena which have been discerned recently in our community living.

...The Kiev--Moscow train arrived almost on time. This was in May, after the well-known events. My mood was not, to be blunt, the best.... A sizable line had formed at the station taxi stand. I took my place in line, not responding to the winking of the "well-wishing" private operators who were, as usual, circling around the line. Finally, one of them, unable to hold out, lightly tapped me on the shoulder and, fixing his gaze at infinity, threw out: "Where to?" I answered cheerlessly: "Hotel Moskva." "How much will you give?" "How much do you want?" "A tenner".

I reached for my trunk and suddenly recalled that my mother, having finished her kolkhoz work, obtained a pension of the order of something like R26. I felt ashamed to the point of pain both at the memory of my mother and

thinking of those with a wage in the hundreds. "What's your game?" I snapped. "It's a ruble on the meter!"

Something in my pronunciation stopped him, evidently, in the middle of a not very melodious sentence. He looked a little closer and suddenly drew me in a friendly manner out of the line: "Oh, I recognize the cap.... You are not one of those from Chernobyl... by cart?" "Well, what of it...." "Ah, a disaster.... Begrudge a tenner even less."

It was only in the hotel that I ascertained what in him had struck me most. His impudence? Greed? Cupidity? No, something until then unknown to me.... Some anomaly and violation of something primordially sacred.

A special attitude toward those who have "lost all" has been an unwritten rule since the time of the emergence of the human race: sharing with them shelter and hospitality, helping them materially and, what is most important, empathizing. And a propensity for benefiting from another's misfortune was considered the gravest, most unforgivable sin.

But this was precisely what he was trying to do. And boldly and cheerfully, what is more, for, he would say, what the hell use to you is this money when you possibly do not have that much longer to go?

I recall 1941 and the long lines of emaciated refugees. I recall how my fellow villagers, laying their hands on everything edible, went out to meet the sufferers and presented them with whatever they could. And took those who were just about spent into the peasant homes and, together with wounded Red Army men, risking their lives, hid them and cared for them, although the occupiers punished this by death.

I had hitherto considered these expressions of solidarity with those who had suffered as a natural movement of the human heart. But here....

But perhaps this was an isolated instance intensified by a gloomy mood?

But then I read a letter in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA from Olga Alekseyevna Kholodenko from Kiev: "Several hundred children (mainly of preschool age) were sent to recuperate with their parents from Kiev to the 'Kharkov' Recreation Center. The cost for 24 days for mother and child was R250 (more than R10 per day).... We were accommodated in multiple rooms in wooden chalets lacking all conveniences. The nature and quality of the food were unacceptable for small children. It is well known that the charge in recreation centers with such a comfort level is usually R60-80. THIS IS WHAT IT WAS LAST YEAR HERE ALSO (here and subsequently the emphasis is mine--B.O.). A simple calculation, apparently. IN CONNECTION WITH THE EVENTS AT THE CHERNOBYL AES Kievans are endeavoring to improve the children's health outside of Kiev. KNOWING THAT IN SUCH A SITUATION NO ONE WILL HAGGLE, SOME RESORT CHIEFS HAVE RESOLVED (AVAILING THEMSELVES OF OTHERS' MISFORTUNE) TO IMPROVE THEIR WORK INDICATORS.

"Yu. Shcherbak's article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 21 May of this year observed that 'in the southern areas some self-seekers, availing themselves of the general anxiety, have jacked up the cost of apartments rented to Kievans.' IT WOULD SEEM IN THIS CASE THAT ACTING THE PART OF SUCH SELF-SEEKERS ARE THE OFFICIALS CALLED UPON BY OFFICE TO DISPLAY CONCERN FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RECREATION.

"Here we have a simple profiteering method of 'improving work indicators'-- they raised prices. Although for 400 recreationers with children there were only 4 (!) shower stalls open from 1030 to 1400 hours, and not every day even then, and with constant interruptions in the water supply; there were no teachers and no medical examinations, music, on the other hand, thundered out until 10 in the evening."

These and similar facts are, fortunately, comparatively few. But even one such fact cannot be tolerated for it is a question in this case of the flagrant flouting of the sacred principle of social justice.

This principle is as ancient as it is universal. But whereas in exploiter formations it was declared as a purely moral precept--"May it be given!"--violated, incidentally, by the system itself, in our, socialist, society the principle of social justice constitutes the very nature, the molecular structure, I would say, of society. After all, the revolution was accomplished in the name of the triumph of justice.

We have recently been attempting to allude mechanically to the aridity, hardness and pragmatism of the youth. But it was none other than young men who rushed in fire-fighting clothes to beat back the fire at the fourth reactor. And some of them paid the full price. It was none other than young soldiers and officers, risking their lives, who took their helicopters into the infernal pillar, attempting to drop sacks of sand, cement and lead into the reactor orifice. And those who are now battling with the rioting atom are predominantly young people.

While the party, government and millions of Soviet people, who have felt the pain of the casualties as their own, are trying by might and main to alleviate their lot, some officials with official stamps, thereby representing the state, are raising accommodation prices and driving people who have been evacuated from their own homes "through channels". This is what Stanislav Vasilyevich Konstantinov, a former artist-designer of the Chernobyl AES, writes in a letter: "But we meanwhile are rolling around the whole union like rolling stones, getting fixed up at our own risk--some in pioneer camps as stokers, some in preventive clinics as gardeners, some in breweries as truckers...."

Having recounted his ordeals in search of work and accommodation and the callousness and indifference of the "Kievenergo" officials and the leadership of the pioneer camp where he worked temporarily as a fireman, the author of the letter concludes: "But let it pass, the reactor accident is a thing of

the past, just the consequences remain. But the accident in the hearts of the adults and, what is most important, the children continues.

"And do not think that I am laying it on thick. This is not the point. In an instant we lost our homes, our jobs, friends, surroundings, customary concerns--our whole microworld, all that we had acquired and achieved, touched by our fingers, warmed by our breath, our own little place, which had become our bench at the gate!

"You cannot imagine this. Only by having experienced it could you understand....

"The area of the 30-km zone excluded from life not for a day, not for a year. Hardly anyone will venture today to give a specific timeframe for the resurrection of this land, these forests and fields, two cities and many dozens of villages. May there not be in the hearts of the people who were the casualties of the Chernobyl catastrophe such barren wastes for dozens of years. May hearts be filled with the warmth of true sympathy for actual living people and a real understanding of the entire depth of our pain and our calamity. I continue to believe in reason and kindness. Otherwise what is the point of it all?"

Just think: even at the most difficult moment a person does not lose faith in the ideals of our society. And it was this, probably, which helped him hold on. Now, after 5 months of ordeals, S.V. Konstantinov has acquired an apartment and a job in his specialty in Gorlovka, where he is finally being treated with real concern and attention.

Yes, dear friends! Wastelands in hearts, particularly in the tragic light of the Chernobyl conflagration, are still showing through. And they should not be "pinned" only on young people. For, as Charles Montesquieu emphasized, "the best means of inculcating in children love for the fatherland is to ensure that their fathers have this love." And, I would add, in order to inculcate compassion, charity and sympathy for another's grief it is necessary that the fathers be compassionate, charitable and sympathetic. It is necessary in all walks of life--from art through the school--to return such concepts as shame, honor, conscience, truthfulness, scrupulousness, decency and charity, which, as tests among the young testify, currently occupy next to last place on the scale of values.

And we frequently attempt to translate even these highest spiritual and emotional feelings to the general, abstract verbal category and count our virtue in "gross" terms, estranging ourselves from the specific, living person and from his fate and moral suffering. And sometimes in a careerist endeavor hastening to be the "first" to communicate to society that all is in order.

For too long careerism, demagoguery and duplicity have been considered here purely moral categories, which should be debunked mainly by literature, the theater and motion pictures. But what kind of foul play is there here: be

he three times a careerist and demagogue, since he sets the plan, he is, consequently, doing his job.

This is how we have cultivated such a number of people doing their own business that they have already become a critically dangerous mass. It was no accident that in its basic, strategic document--the new version of the CPSU Program--the party equated with the greatest evil impeding our society's advance along the path of perfection careerism, demagogy and flattery. Consequently, it is necessary to combat this evil at state level, with all available means--from literature through the prosecutor's office.

And the most powerful weapon should be democracy and openness in order without postponing until tomorrow and without resorting to euphemisms to call evil by its name, personally, out loud, whatever high position it may occupy. Immediately it is ascertained, and not on the third or, say, seventh day. So that society also may, without postponement, eradicate it most decisively, and once again out loud!

This is what the lessons of Chernobyl demand of us. As do the naively open, clear eyes of our children, whom we wish to raise as our dependable replacement in upright, honest and worthy deeds. And therefore we fathers must remember that "love for the fatherland engenders good morals, and good morals engender love for the fatherland." Remember and practice good morals in the greatest and smallest things.

Having put us to the explosion test, the events on the banks of the Pripyat have convinced us once again also of the inexhaustible toughness and vibrancy of our society. Nonetheless, I would not want to conclude the article on a lulling note: lessons we have learned, we will not now allow.... No the fallen fire fighters, those badly affected by radiation and those who are left without their own lived-in nests do not allow us to leave it at that.

...There they are at their desks, our children, young citizens of Chernobyl, Pripyat and Kiev. Through the window, the fall of 1986. Let us fathers today do everything so that in the year 2000 our children do not blush for us.

8850
CSO: 1800/050

POLITICAL

SUPSOV CONFERS AWARDS ON ACCIDENT HEROES

LD251324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] For bravery, heroism, and selfless actions during work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union to Telyatnikov, Leonid Petrovich, Mayor of MVD Troops [mayor vnutrenney sluzhby] awarding him the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

Kibenok, Viktor Nikolayevich, Lieutenant in the MVD Troops and Pravik, Vladimir Pavlovich, Lieutenant in the MVD Troops have had the title of Hero of the Soviet Union conferred upon them posthumously.

/6091

CSO: 1800/060

POLITICAL

POWER MINISTRY AIDE ON ENFORCED ECONOMY MEASURES

PM211313 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No. 42, 13-19 Oct 86 (Signed to Press 15 Oct 86) p 6

[Interview with Dmitriy Fedotovitch Protsenko, chief of the Main Administration for Power Services and member of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Collegium, by correspondent Ye. Dikun under the rubric "Let Us Be Thrifty!": "Will the Electricity Rivers Dry Up in Winter?"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The days have become noticeably shorter and colder, and we all need more heat and light. And this means more electricity is needed. But, at the same time, the winter complicates its "delivery" to us. The rivers' work regime deteriorates, fuel--oil and gas--is extracted under difficult conditions, and their delivery to the power stations is made difficult. Therefore, the winter requires us to be particularly thrifty in the consumption of electricity.

What is the power forecast for this winter?--Dmitriy Fedotovitch Protsenko, chief of the Main Administration for Power Services and member of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Collegium, answers this question for our correspondent.

[Protsenko] The forecast is depressing. We will evidently experience a deficit of 6 million kilowatts of capacity. This is the result of various causes. Primarily the accident at Chernobyl, which has had a noticeable effect on the entire country's energy balance. The lessons of Chernobyl have made us take a closer look at the "health" of other AES's: Preventive repairs have been carried out at all of them, which has enhanced their nuclear safety. The commissioning of three new AES's--Zaporozhye, Kalinin, and Rovno--has had to be delayed. Their commissioning had been scheduled for the first half of the year but has been postponed until the end of the year. The climatic conditions have also been against us. Owing to the drought and low water level, in the summer we exhausted all the reserves of the GES's in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Central Asia. So, we will not obtain as much electricity there as we had a right to count on.

In order to eliminate the acute electricity deficit this winter, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification together with industrial and party organizations has drawn up an entire package of measures aimed at reducing electricity consumption during the hours of maximum load. At the same time, this "economy" will in no way affect production output or volumes. Only the work regime of industrial enterprises will change.

Clearly, electricity consumption peaks in the morning, in the evening, and on weekdays, while during the daylight hours, at night, and on days off an electricity surplus forms. Therefore the task has been set of evenly distributing the electricity loads during the hours and the days. /For example, the start of the workday and the lunch break will be moved by 60-90 minutes or even by 2 hours, depending on the region. Some enterprises will begin working on Saturday and Sunday and have days off during the week. More use will also be made of night shifts./ [passage between slantlines published in boldface]

The regime of enterprises' life must also be subordinated to saving electricity. Thus, all enterprises and all farms are recommended to take another look at the repair times for generating units. And if preventive repairs, say, are scheduled for May, they should, as far as possible, be brought forward to the fall-winter period.

Electric heating units, which are particularly plentiful in agriculture, must be fitted with special automatic regulating devices to stop them working for a while during hours of maximum load.

Of course, special attention is devoted to the rational use of electricity in the cities. Advertising lights will be "doused" and excess street lighting reduced. In short, all the measures are aimed at not upsetting the rhythmic working of the national economy in winter.

[Dikun] What assistance could each one of us give in saving electricity?

[Protsenko] Very great assistance. For electricity is only cheap for the population, while it costs the state a very great deal. Although our country has tremendous reserves of energy, the pace of its consumption is accelerating every year. Therefore I will take this opportunity to remind readers once again: Be thrifty! Do not leave the light on in empty rooms, make more economical use of electric hotplates, ensure that night lights do not burn in doorways.

[Dikun] Please familiarize us with the progress in the power services' preparations for winter.

[Protsenko] We will complete all preventive repairs to power stations by the end of October. The necessary fuel stocks have been created at the stations: coal, peat, and fuel oil. Already 130,000 metric tons of coal and 120,000 metric tons of peat more than planned have been stockpiled.

A campaign is being mounted everywhere to utilize all available capacity reserves. Thus, many units did not work at full power owing to various malfunctions. An "additional" 5 million kilowatts were obtained just as a result of eliminating those shortcomings. A further 7 million kilowatts were "extracted" by raising the coefficient of capacities' utilization. We established material incentives for power station workers for looking after equipment well. And this is the result: They have begun treating machinery more carefully and carrying out preventive repairs at the agreed times.

I will add that this winter the chief power emphasis will be placed on thermal and nuclear stations. By the end of 1986 we will have commissioned new power capacities to the tune of 9 million kilowatts.

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CSO: 1800/056

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

MINERS CONTINUE DIGGING TUNNEL UNDER 4TH REACTOR

LD201650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports from Chernobyl:

Among the team set up by the Ministry of the Coal Industry, which is now working on the decisive sector of repair work, are miners from Donetsk and the area around Moscow. They were some of the first to enter the special zone of the atomic power station in order to dig an underground approach to the reactor and to place under its foundation a strong reinforced concrete plate. The plate will prevent radioactive matter from entering the soil and ground water. This will form a tomb in which the reactor will be placed.

We met the working shift that will soon set about their task at the entrance of Chernobyl. We talked to them where the miners are staying.

[Mikhaylenko] What are the preliminary results of this work?

[Miner] Well, judging by the indicators, which were given to all teams, on the whole we are satisfied with our work. Right now we have 40 colleagues working in a 24-hour period. This is excellent.

[Mikhaylenko] If you get 40 colleagues, then in 24 hours you will progress by 15 meters?

[Miner] Yes, and that means we are fulfilling our targets. Someone who works in a mine frequently, well, does not encounter radiation. But maybe somewhere a collapse occurs or something breaks away. So difficult conditions are an everyday occurrence. We are trying to make every effort during the 3 hours that we work underground; every minute, every hour, to make every effort.

/9365

CSO: 1800/447

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS DECONTAMINATION WORKERS

LD011956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Interview with Chernobyl workers by correspondent Valdimir Mikhaylenko in Chernobyl, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mikhaylenko] They started their work early in the morning, and now are just about finishing up. Special units of the chemical troops, who are carrying out work on decontamination of the town, are leaving the long, narrow little street with front gardens in full bloom. The automatic watering stations' long hoses are being wound up, and the yellow radiation warning flags have been furled up. Respirators have been pushed down on to chins, and the rays of the evening sun gleam on the sappers' shining spades. The men and commanders are gathering by the vehicles. Yet another clean zone has appeared on the town's map--Leningrad Street.

What's it like on Chernobyl soil? You're not afraid?

[First worker] Of course we are not afraid. Why should we be? Of course a great misfortune and accident has happened, but we are trying all we can to help, or rather to eliminate, the consequences of this great accident, so that people can resume their peaceful work and move back into their houses.

[Mikhaylenko] When does your working day start?

[First worker] At 0700. That is when we set off.

[Mikhaylenko] You are on your way by then?

[First worker] Yes, we are on our way.

[Mikhaylenko] Any problems?

[First worker] Basically, there are no problems. We must work better, and more quickly, so that people can live here and forget about the accident.

[Mikhaylenko] Well, I can see it is going well.

[First worker] We are trying. We are trying not to make a mess of it.

[Mikhaylenko] You are not tired? Your hards are not worn out?

[First worker] No.

[Mikhaylenko] After all, you have got a lot of shoveling to do. You have moved so much dirt here.

[First worker] Yes, we have already moved a lot.

[Mikhaylenko] A lot, eh?

[First worker] Yes.

[Mikhaylenko] Where are you from?

[First worker] I am from Caucasus--Private Mikhail Pokushin.

[Second worker] I am from Mordovia--Private Viktor Ukradik.

[Third worker] Private Alesey Utratin from Ryazan.

[Mikhaylenko] Well, lads, let us be frank. Your relatives are probably worried about you. Do they know where you are?

[Second worker] Yes, they probably know already.

[Mikhaylenko] They already know, eh?

[Third worker] Letters will already have reached them.

[Mikhaylenko] What would you like to say to them?

[Third worker] To tell them that they should not worry.

[First worker] There is nothing to fear here. The frightening things have passed. We have got a lot of work to do. Sometimes, though, you feel rather odd, when you go out into the countryside, and there's no one around--they have all been evacuated.

[Second worker] It is important that the townspeople move back into their houses to live.

[Mikhaylenko] That is how you feel, is it? That is your aim?

[Second worker] Of course.

[Mikhaylenko] Well, I wish you success, lads. All our hopes at the moment are set on you.

[First worker] We are achieving a reduction in the radiation level to the normal level. That is why we are here.

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

PRAVDA ON REHABILITATION OF CHERNOBYL AES

PM162055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondents O. Ignatyev and M. Odinetz: "Management Has Moved Back In"]

[Excerpt] The strengthening of the Chernobyl AES leadership, the stepping up of exactingness, the enhancement of discipline, and the critical analysis of the state of affairs are all having their effect in all sectors. We attended a meeting of the Pripyat party and economic aktiv. Examples of organized and precise work by collectives and a conscientious attitude toward the set tasks were cited at the meeting. Many of the power station workers serving the power units are setting examples of courage [muzhestvo] and enthusiasm in their labor. Through the fault of the former administration, however, it was said at the meeting, not everything necessary had been done to retain the collective and involve it in the accident repair work. It so happened that more than 3,000 persons left with permission to find work for themselves elsewhere [s pravom samostoyatel'nogo trudoustroystva], more than 1,000 were given leave of absence, and now the work has to be done by a very small force and people have to carry a big burden.

In his speech at the aktiv meeting, A. Gamanyuk, first secretary of the Pripyat Party Gorkom, spoke about the need for more purposeful work to establish a cadres reserve from the existing personnel to ensure the startup of No 1 and 2 power units. The wish was expressed that more thought be given to questions concerning intrashop structures and the staffing of services with the requisite cadres, primarily the subdivisions that are being reestablished.

As regards the instances of irresponsibility by some leaders who displayed faintheartedness at the difficult time, the aktiv meeting demanded a stricter approach to all such instances by primary party organizations. One of the examples given concerned V. Faustov, chief of the local department of Kiev's "Gidroproyekt" Scientific Research Institute, who abandoned his subordinate collective to its fate at the difficult time and was expelled from the CPSU ranks by the Pripyat Party Gorkom for his cowardice and faintheartedness.

The Pripyat Party Gorkom was also criticized at the meeting, even though it carries out a large volume of concentrated work. It was said that the party

gorkom has so far been slow in restructuring the style of leadership and does not always find effective forms of organizational, political, and educational work within the power station collective. The gorkom is not monitoring adequately its own decisions involving the liquidation of the accident's consequences, with the result that many outlined measures, primarily in work with cadres, remain unfulfilled.

The daily report "The situation at the Chernobyl AES is being normalized" means something new every day. Management is already back in the old premises which it occupied through all the years of the power station's operations until that terrible day in April.

It will not be too long before [ne za gorami vremya] electricity again starts flowing along the transmission lines from the power station.

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CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

IZVESTIYA NOTES CHERNOBYL CLEAN-UP PROGRESS

LD231512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS)--Today's IZVESTIYA, in an article "Chernobyl: 3 Months After the Accident," reports that work on the closedown [konservatsiya] of the damaged fourth energy unit at the Chernobyl AES is continuing. Preparations are under way for burying efficiently the reactor that went out of control 3 months ago. Three months of uninterrupted, in effect, round-the-clock work, in which thousands of people have been taking part. The elimination of the results of the accident demanded huge efforts and material expenditure. And much effort is still needed to normalize the situation completely, the paper notes.

An enhanced radiation background still remains at the sectors adjacent to the station. The streets of Pripyat are empty of people, and the specialists at Chernobyl are working on a monitoring framework.

The paper has contacted specialists of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The scientists said that the level of radiation in Kiev is not above the norm: It waves between five-hundredths and three-tenths of a milliroentgen per hour. These vacillations are connected with the movement of dust and aerosol particles from the area of the station: But with even the highest present readings no threat to people arises. Readings are regularly taken for the level of radioactivity in the Kiev reservoir, and the Teterev, Pripyat, Uzh and other rivers, and the Kiev water pipeline is monitored. The results show that the condition of the water does not threaten people's health either.

The scientists at the institute are taking an active part in the work of the headquarters set up by the Kiev Gorispolkom. They inform the headquarters about the radiation situation and the quality of agricultural products. The institute gives methodical help to all the town's services in organizing the monitoring which is essential for Kievans to have normal living conditions, and so that no chance accidents should threaten them.

The Institute of Nuclear Research has become the center of monitoring the condition of the water throughout Ukrainian territory. A very great deal of work has been done on protecting the water resources from the possibility of pollution by radioactive substances: Ramparts have been built along the

banks of the Pripyat, and a system of other installations is being set up. In order to prevent the ground water from being contaminated, the territory around the station is being treated with special preparations.

The Kiev scientists told the paper that they are making every effort to help overcome the consequences of the accident.

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CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CURRENT WORK

PM291509 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 July 1986 morning edition carries on page 6 an unattributed feature under the rubric "Photoreportage From the Chernobyl AES," headed "Intensive Days on the Banks of the Pripyat" and consisting of four photos attributed to A. Mosenzhnik of KIIYEVSKAYA PRAVDA, plus an unattributed report.

The first photo, captioned "Operator V. Lishchenko controls the actions of a radio-controlled bulldozer," shows a man in white protective clothing and white cap, apparently wearing goggles and a mask covering nose and mouth, standing near a bulldozer against an indistinct background. The second shows several people, also wearing protective clothing, leaping over desks in an office setting, and is captioned "At the control panel." The third, a head-and-shoulders picture of two men, has the caption "I. Belyayev, acting chief of No 1 shop, and N. Berdnikov, engineer for the operation of No 1 unit"; in these pictures the people have goggles and masks but are not wearing them. The fourth picture, captioned "After the shift, buses take the power workers to the Zelenyy Myss special settlement," shows some 20 people inside a bus, this time all wearing their masks and goggles. The accompanying text reads:

"There are no days off in emergency work. That's the way it is. People now working at the station know very well how to operate in a very complex situation, even if they have not exactly grown accustomed to the pace of work and the invisible danger.

"IZVESTIYA readers who have been following attentively the newspaper's reports from the accident region inquire about how things are now at the station itself--at the unharmed units. What is being done, what work is being carried out? Our reportage answers these letters.

"First, the people. The number here is exactly the number needed to work on a regime of so-called 'technological readiness' [tekhnologicheskoye ozhidaniye] and to fulfill shift production targets. But some of the specialists are still engaged in the decontamination of the main building at the station, its equipment, and the adjacent territory.

"At power unit No 1 the reactor is being prepared for hydraulic tests. To avoid the slightest error, all work is done carefully, according to a

special program. This is one stage in the preparation for startup. Any defects must be discovered and eliminated.

"In the office of the station's engineer, N. Shteynberg, are representatives of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Here very important questions are being examined: the startup of the first and second power units at the Chernobyl AES. Specialists from various departments, after a careful check, give their conclusions about the state of the equipment. It is clear that in the new, very complex conditions the station itself must work in a new way. The units are being prepared for startup: Machinery is being checked and repaired and equipment is being tested. The station should give current in October--on schedule.

"The schedule is tight, but realistic,' V. Kalashnikov, deputy director of the Moscow Electromechanical Institute, who is working here with a group of his colleagues, believes.

"Like all the workers here, I. Belayev introduces himself in a rather unusual way: 'Before the accident, senior engineer-mechanic; after, acting shift chief in the No 1 reactor shop.' 'You have been promoted. What do you consider most important at the present stage?' 'Concern for people's health.'

"This is also mentioned by N. Bekeshko, station shift chief, and V. Zyuzin, turbine shop shift chief. Whereas immediately after the accident it was sometimes necessary to work in conditions of increased radiation, now this is not the case. 'The premises have been brought into normal sanitary condition. We have to start up the station and then work at it.'

"...N. Berdnikov, engineer for the operation of No 1 unit, was on leave when the accident happened. He dropped everything and hurried here. His wife Valetina is here too, at the station, in the decontamination shop. 'What are we doing today? Preparing to check the cooling circuit. The units are in order. We will check everything again, and only then will we switch on,' the engineer says.

"A. Bulich, unit shift chief: 'Strictly speaking, work is normal at our first and second units. But we want this norm to extend to the entire station.'

"Engineer O. Chilikov and fitter S. Sergeyev came from the Kursk nuclear station. Volunteers. For several days they went to the director and begged him: Send us there soon! Now they live in Chernobyl, in the kindergarten premises--they don't want to waste time traveling. 'We must help our colleagues to restore the station quickly. It is possible: After all, the first and second units are viable.'"

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CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

GROUNDWATER, SILT CONTROL EFFORTS

LD012319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by V. Lyaskalo]

[Excerpt] A routine labor watch has ended in the zone of the Chernobyl AES.

[Lyaskalo] The work which a team of the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction is now doing is no less important than the building of a concrete defense around the fourth power unit. Within a radius of several kilometers from the station they have to drill hundreds of wells through which groundwater will later be automatically pumped away and this isolating drainage system will prevent underground water, which is abundant in these parts, from flowing beneath the reactors. The team of Vladimir Andronovich Badolskiy also fulfilled another important task today. With the aid of dredgers the team laid a deep trench along the riverbed of the Pripyat, in the vicinity of Chernobyl port. The trench will act as an unusual trap for the riverbed's silt.

The builders have finished 15 days' work, and another watch is coming to replace them. For those who particularly distinguished themselves, the Ukrainian SSR Trade Unions Council has set up special cash prizes. Competition winners also receive pennants of honor and letters of thanks. A letter of thanks contains words such as: Thank you for your valiant and self-sacrificing labor in fulfilling this responsible task and for the high professional skill, courage and sense of duty you have shown. [Video shows land-based drilling rig, operators working at it, shots of a drilling site in a wooded area, water being pumped onto ground; shot of river port scene, vessels moored at river bank with what appears to be floating crane-like structures alongside, a pontoon or boom-like structure lying across the river in a curving line, an operator viewing the scene from what appears to be the bridge of a vessel, operations apparently related to laying of trench on riverbed, water being pumped into river; distinguished workers being handed awards.]

/6091

CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

PRAVDA ON SLOW PROGRESS IN REACTOR ENTOMBMENT

PM071200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent M. Odinets under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "Wall of Concrete"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast--The headquarters coordinating the work to entomb the No 4 unit is located in a former bus station on the outskirts of Chernobyl. In the building with the panoramic windows where passengers used to scurry about waiting to travel to Kiev, Chernigov, or Gomel, people in white coveralls can be seen crowding around drawing boards. The siege of the unit is conducted systematically. Gennadiy Dmiriyevich Lykov, who has come here from Novosibirsk, is now in charge of the construction of the gigantic tomb which will isolate the rogue reactor from the outside world.

The startup of the No 1 and No 2 units, repair work on the No 3 unit, the further normalization of the situation at the Chernobyl AES and around it, and the elimination of the consequences of the accident all depend on the speed with which the protective casing is erected around the reactor.

The construction administration collective is working with energy and persistence.

Communists and Komsomol members are displaying great heroism and courage, V. Migunov said. In order to get the walls erected, a huge amount of concrete is needed and construction workers have assembled and started up concrete production plants in literally 2 weeks. Within a matter of days they have erected a wide and sturdy scaffold and organized the welding of steel structures on the territory of the former Selkhoztekhnika branch.

It is an interesting coincidence that Viktor Timofeyevich Sheyanov, the administration's chief engineer, who arrived here from the Leningrad AES, has met his son in Chernobyl working here as a foreman. Engineer Gennadiy Sereda met his son Yevgeniy, who is also working as a foreman here. When you talk to people, you soon realize that people have come here from all corners of the country.

Construction administration personnel are working in the immediate vicinity of the site of the accident and therefore we radiation monitoring workers have a particularly responsible job: We must ensure that work proceeds in

complete safety, L. Belovodskiy, candidate of technical sciences, said. And we see to this with great care. More than 100 radiation monitoring workers take readings round the clock.

We passed the station's administrative building on our right and drove up behind a concrete mixer to the distribution point which is separated from the machine hall by a low wall. One after another, the heavy trucks drove up with the concrete mixture, which is poured into a funnel, from where it is pumped along pipes to where it is needed.

A wall was being erected at the border between the No 3 and the No 4 unit, where the main damage occurred, and we could see the sky through a hole in the roof. High above us, crane operator Aleksandr Furkalo, sitting in a lead-plated cabin, was hoisting up a whole section of metal structures assembled from cubes, carefully swinging it round above the top of the sixth turbine of the No 3 unit, and lowering it onto a mass of set concrete rising appreciably above the floor of the building.

Nonetheless, the work to erect the walls of the tomb is not proceeding as fast as we would like. There is not enough concrete. Enterprises of the AES construction administration could have helped here, but its concrete plants have not reached their rated capacity.

At a recent Pripyat party gorkom plenum it was emphasized that it is necessary to eradicate all delays and passiveness. The winter is on its way and time is pressing. Every hour, every minute on the construction site is precious now. Although most of the collectives working at the station are now operating in relays, people are not fully occupied. On the territory of the enterprise and in its machine halls many specialists can be seen standing about with nothing to do. Particularly specialists from the AES construction administration, which ignores piecework pay and allows over-staffing.

Citing as an example the administration's collective engaged in constructing the tomb, the Communists declared that it is impermissible to tolerate inefficiency in production collectives or failures to meet deadlines and plans on the pretext of the emergency situation and they emphasized that the wealth of experience which has been gathered and accumulated for many years must not be ignored. It is necessary as soon as possible to return to plan-based work. The consequences of the accident must be eliminated through skill rather than numbers, and incentives and bonuses must be correctly utilized.

Serious, justified criticism was leveled at the leadership of the Chernobyl AES, through whose fault violations of discipline are still occurring among the enterprise collective and proper concern is not shown for people's living conditions and leisure. Much justified criticism was expressed in connection with the slow construction of the Zelenyy Mys settlement, where the workers on tours of duty at the Chernobyl AES are housed, citing mistakes in its design and inattention to the provision of social and consumer service facilities.

It was reported at a Pripyat Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom Plenum that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of the responsibility of a number of officials to blame for the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Fomin, the station's former chief engineer, has been expelled from the party for gross errors and omissions in his work, for negligence in ensuring the power station's safe operation, and for conducting tests on the No 4 reactor unit without proper preparation or coordination with the appropriate organs, which resulted in an accident with grave consequences. Comrade Parashin, secretary of the Chernobyl AES party committee, has been called strictly to account by the party. He has been dismissed from his post. A strict party penalty has been imposed on Comrade Camanyuk, first secretary of Pripyat party gorkom.

Unanimous support was expressed at the gorkom plenum for the decision of the special CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

The Communists of Pripyat, P. Tolstoyakov, senior operator in the No 2 reactor shop of the AES, said in his speech, are fully resolved to strengthen discipline, order, and organization in all management and production links and to enhance everyone's exactingness for the assigned task.

The ceremonial handover of keys to 150 houses has taken place in the village of Modvinovka, Makarovskiy Rayon. Working people of the "Chervone Polissya" Kolkhoz, who were moved there after the accident at the Chernobyl AES, have moved into them. It is good to look at the newly erected buildings: Each house has its own designs and colors, and the rooms are spacious, bright, and clean. The construction workers have placed in each house two beds and a folding bed brought from Ternopol, and two sacks of potatoes and groats and jars of salted cucumbers and tomatoes have been left in each building to feed the new residents. Ten hens have been allocated to each household. They have even placed a dovecote next to one of the houses...

The new village has a water main, a bathhouse will start operating in the next few days, and there is a store in the center of the settlement. There will be another trading enterprise there. Nor have the construction workers forgotten the boilerhouse and an asphalted road, and there is a center there to take orders for consumer services. The settlement's second stage will include the construction of school buildings, a kindergarten, and a social center.

Representatives of 10 of the republic's oblasts are constructing new residential settlements in 17 villages in Makarovskiy Rayon.

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CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

AIR SURVEYS CARRIED OUT AROUND ACCIDENT SITE

LD021916 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS--Special surveys of the territory adjoining the Chernobyl atomic power station have been carried out. Specialists of "Aerogeologia" amalgamation, of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, and the Terrestrial Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a joint comprehensive survey of an area of 12,000 square kilometres around the atomic power station. The first stage of this work has been completed, IZVESTIYA newspaper reported today.

The data was collected from an altitude and directly on the ground. The directions of helicopter flights were linked with the meteorological situation which developed since April 27, that is immediately after the accident. Thus areas were established where there might be contaminated precipitation, in theory. Such areas established during aerial photography were immediately registered.

Following aerogeologists, helicopter flights were made by staffers of the Atomic Energy Institute who took dosimetric equipment along. They established centres of anomalous districts first from the air. Then they landed and took samples in such a way as not to damage soil structure. High precision spectral analysis was then made with the use of semi-conductor detectors to establish where various radionuclides exist and in what amounts.

It has been established that the radiation situation in the surveyed area has improved. The areas of the spread of radionuclides were established with sufficient precision and were quantitatively assessed. The results of this work make it possible to predict more effectively decontamination, re-evacuation and agrotechnical measures.

The survey will be continued. Aerial photography of another 10,000 square kilometres will be made in September.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CONTINUING CLEAN-UP EFFORTS

PM031508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by own special correspondents O. Gusev and A. Pokrovskiy: "Diary of Events at the Chernobyl AES: Four Months On"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast--The changes here are marked, you are barely on the outskirts of Kiev before you pass a yellow warning sign indicating that the road leads to Chernobyl. It can be said that the route and the traffic flow along it are not the same as they were during those very memorable days back in May. The highway has been widened in many places and it has acquired new access roads. The vehicles that continue to flow in a mighty stream toward the AES now save considerable time en route.

But at that early morning hour what surprised us were the convoys of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. There were hundreds of trucks carrying household effects. The situation was clarified in the office of Major General L. Zverkovskiy, a member of the government commission. A map showing the stricken regions hung on the wall. It was covered in different colored lines just like the plan of a general assault.

One line--inscribing a precise circle--signified the affected zone as originally determined on the basis of theoretical calculations. A second line, far from strict geometrically, spread across those borders in places, whereas in other places it, on the contrary, forked back inside the circle. It is based on meticulous radiation readings. The sector including Chernobyl falls within its zigzag border. It indicates an enhanced danger zone. And, finally, a smaller circle encompassing the city of Pripyat and the AES itself indicates a special monitoring zone.

"It has become possible on the basis of these precise data," the general commented, "to allow entry to the inhabitants of most of the Ukraine's 61 populated centers within the danger zone. In the two villages of Cheremoshnaya and Nivetskoye people have returned permanently. People from the remainder are transporting furniture out in an organized fashion. There are now militia detachments doing fortnightly tours of permanent duty at every population center. In recent days the steadily improving situation has allowed the inhabitants of Chernobyl and even Pripyat to bring out their belongings."

I. Belyayev, member of the government commission, briefly asked:

"Are you ready for a 3-hour tour of the power station? Get changed then and we'll be off."

We have to admit that the journey was not easy, but it was not because we had to jump every other step on countless stairways, virtually groping our way along intricate passageways piled up with equipment and cable. It was essential to know not only the route through the partially damaged building but also the radiation situation throughout its extent. It is not identical everywhere, as it sometimes seems; the radiation occurs in bands or, more accurately, in patches. In one place an outlet facing the fourth power unit, from where the enhanced radioactivity "shoots out," has not yet been sealed off and somewhere else contaminated debris would be piled up in the vicinity--and then the danger sharply increases. We do not know how Igor Arkadyevich and A. Vasilyev, a physicist from the Kurchatov Institute who accompanied us, found their bearings in this visible and invisible chaos, but sometimes they would say:

"Here, just run!"

The further we went from marker to marker the more tightly the gauze mask clung to our faces and the clearer the tactics employed in attacking the invisible enemy--radioactivity--became. Initially there is a thorough radiation scan, then the technical solutions which will enable the object in question to be controlled in the most rational and safe manner are sought, followed by the attack, which requires courage. And virtually every time it is necessary to find a new technical solution, relying, of course, on the experience built up over the 4 months. The most important and complex solutions are, as a rule, submitted for discussion by the government commission, although there are also a mass of validated innovations in use as well as ordinary labor "audacity" to be found. The people assembled there are creative, and judging by the names of the institutes represented it is a good time to study the geography of the country. We were told, for example, that seven projects--a wide range to choose from--were proposed just for the ventilation system for entombing the fourth reactor.

But now, at last, we were approaching a breach which was sited 50 meters from the damaged power unit.

"Keep close to the walls," I. Belyayev instructed. "You may look for a couple of seconds--the flow of radiation is still high."

Then on the way back we were able to look more than once at the damaged power unit and even examine it in more detail through a special thickened-glass window. We were able to verify that the reactor is not discharging radioactivity. As a result of a range of work the radiation level has been much reduced. Moreover, it has even been possible to eliminate the spreading of radioactive dust from there, the surface of the power unit having been bathed in a special solution. Another very important stage--the erection of a concrete wall on the damaged side of the reactor--has been

completed. Powerful concrete pumps are now pressed almost right up against the wall and their crane-like necks arch up tens of meters, constantly pouring concrete into the open orifice of the power unit.

We met one of the people in charge of this pouring work standing at another breach directly opposite the pump. G. Sergeychik was examining the breach, assessing the situation with pinpoint accuracy, and issuing a command by radio. And immediately another concrete mixer rushed up to the pumps. They must not stand idle a single minute.

An important stage in the elimination of the aftereffects of the accident has come: The work front has expanded, the basic measures have been considered, and the timetable for their implementation drawn up. That is why the present staff of the government commission deemed it necessary to ask that their stay in Chernobyl be extended--it is better if the people who have devised the planned program of action actually see it through.

It is necessary to act in several directions at the same time: The entombment of the fourth power unit and the simultaneous preparation for the startup of the first and second reactors, the decontamination of the territory and the construction of the tour-of-duty settlement at Zeleniy Mys, water-conservation measures, the organization of everyday life and catering with an eye to the approaching winter, and many other jobs...

"Everyone now working," we were told in a conversation with G. Vedernikov, chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "is perfectly aware of his responsibility to the people affected by the accident and to the entire country. On the other hand, we are conscious of the constant and all-around assistance given us by our people. There has not yet been a single instance of our being refused supplies of necessary machines and equipment. And, after all, the organizations allocating them to us do have their own plan to meet. Thus what is required of us is good organization, efficiency, and well-conceived actions. Today there is twice as much concrete being laid in the operational area [prompleshchadka] as a week ago and four times as much steelwork being erected."

The atmosphere of professionalism and responsibility at the accident headquarters was evident even to outsiders. The government commission's morning and evening sessions are really fleeting affairs--they last 20-30 minutes. But they manage at them to discuss what has been done, outline future plans, fine-tune proposed technical solutions, and assign specific tasks to all the subunits. And afterwards there is no attempt there to avoid personal responsibility for one's assignment.

And there is something else remarkable. In Chernobyl a blanket approach to meeting targets is clearly out of favor. Although, let us add, the people there know how to account for and look after resources and materials. What is done is evaluated only as "net output"--completed technical plans, kilometers of road, cubic meters of concrete laid, and the number of facilities decontaminated. People are even perplexed: How else do you assess the execution of your professional duty. Yes, the experience of

Chernobyl has cost dear. But it seems it can be used not just in this extreme situation. So many highly competent specialists have now gathered there that the experience of their actions and, above all, their collaboration deserve closer attention.

We have no intention of idealizing the situation obtaining in the Chernobyl region. People there do sometimes complain about departmental disorder and shortcomings in the tour-of-duty method--time is lost while the new arrival gets fully into the swing of things. There are still some people among those working in the operational area who prefer to sit back in some cozy spot. It has become the rule in the Chernobyl AES zone that the engineer is the first to enter a new sector, pointing out how much work can be done there. The engineers there are mainly young people. They graphically demonstrate in those very difficult conditions that the country has raised a reliable new generation.

Of course, every family has its black sheep. Party organizations carefully study the Chernobyl collective, which is many thousands strong. Decent people are actively supported and transgressions very strictly dealt with. At the Kiev party obkom we were given the names of 27 former Communists. They included V. Faustov, chief of a planning working party of a branch of the Gidroyekt Institute, who left the collective without authorization, and drivers A. Grishchenko and N. Galasyuk, expelled from the CPSU with the same merciless formula: "For cowardice and alarmism."

What can be said about cowards--a coward is a coward. But alarmism does deserve special mention. It is undoubtedly fostered by rumor and hearsay, sometimes spread with ill intent, but more often the result of basic ignorance or inadequate information. An unexpected turn in our conversation with Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Tutnov, a specialist in the sphere of materials technology, made us think about this.

"You probably saw on your journey here how many ripe apples are piling up along the route? And we are eating them even in Chernobyl. We carried out checks and made calculations, and it turned out that if the core is removed a person would have to eat 300 kilos to receive the maximum recommended dose of radiation [sanitarnaya norma oblucheniya]."

We are far from thinking of advising readers to follow the example of the specialists of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute--not everyone will have precision instruments or possess the requisite knowledge.

But why do the organs of the State Agroindustrial Committee stand aside from this matter or, as a party worker said with irritation, why are they "sitting back"? Why, for example, do potatoes which have been cleared by the radiation monitoring service remain unmoved? Why is the special treatment of decontaminated agricultural land proceeding sluggishly? Why is the population not receiving precise advice on what to do with the crop that has been grown? And why, finally, is the choice of the most acceptable agricultural crops for sowing for next year still not clear? Is there a shortage of experience and knowledge? It is quite possible there is: This

is the first time that such a situation has arisen. But, after all, you are not going to acquire them by "sitting back."

The physicians assigned to the zone do not always, with the exception of the radiology specialists, prove equal to the task. The USSR and Ukrainian Health Ministries should clearly put a bit more energy into the preventive and health education work they are carrying out among the population, which continues to experience a shortage of appropriate information. This is particularly important in connection with the new school year.

No, the signs leading to Chernobyl are not simply road signs. They are a warning and indication of much else.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

TASS: WORKERS TO COMPLETE SARCOPHAGUS

LD061745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS)--Builders plan to complete construction of a sarcophagus to entomb the fourth plant of the Chernobyl AES for good in the end of September. This was announced by Igor Belyayev, chief of the operational headquarters of the USSR State Committee for Uses of Atomic Energy, member of the governmental commission for eliminating the consequences of the accident, in his interview to an IZVESTIYA correspondent.

The sarcophagus is the principal facility at the AES. When it is completed, the area will become less dangerous.

Describing in detail the progress of work for creating the sarcophagus, the daily reports that the metal structures, assembled in the vicinity of the fourth plant and reinforced with steel lattice girders 40 cubic meters each, are being installed with the help of a giant crane. A powerful pump mounted on a motorcar chassis constantly injects liquid concrete into the inner space of these structures through a 50-meter-long trunk of a piping system.

Construction of the sarcophagus will be concluded with the placing of an overlap to cover the building, which prior to the blast had an upper mark of about 70 meters. The walls of the sarcophagus will accommodate a heat exchange system, and of air supply system; powerful air treatment plants also will be entombed in order to avert the spreading of dust with air currents.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

FOUR-MONTH REPORT ON CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Sep 86 p 4

[TASS report, under rubric "Chernobyl": "Final Stage of the Operation"]

[Text] - Kiev - For more than four months a brave struggle has been waged for the fastest elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. The execution of large-scale and aggressive measures has made it possible to effect a cardinal change in the situation at the nuclear power station and the adjacent territory. Now the final period of the operations has begun. A TASS correspondent was told this by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers G. G. Vedernikov, who heads the governmental commission for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. He said:

"The measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident are divided into several stages or types of operations. One of them is the erection of water-protection structures, which are filtering dikes, solid dams filled with a special material that catches radionuclides. The plan provides for the construction of 131 filtering and shielding structures. As of today, 111 of them have been erected, and the remaining 20 are in the stage of completion. On 25-26 September the last dam on the territory of Belorussia will be erected.

"As a result, the fears that the water might become contaminated during a flood are no longer valid. Scientists have tested the materials from which the dams are being erected and they have confirmed that there is no ground for concern. In addition, a number of operations are being carried out to drill special drainage wells along the cooler pond in the northern part of the Pripyat River and in other locations. These operations also will be completely finished in October. Prior to the autumn high water, the erection of the water-protection structures will be completely finished.

"Aggressive work is being carried out to deactivate the territory of the nuclear power station. As of today, that work is practically at the stage of completion. In September the industrial area at the station will be completely deactivated, the dirt will be removed, and concrete slabs will be laid. It is already possible to walk around where the radiation used to be tens, or even hundreds, of roentgens. Of course one cannot say that the

background here is the same normal background that it is somewhere else, but it allows us to prepare for the start-up of the station and the execution of all the remaining operations.

"The most important thing is the construction of a so-called 'sarcophagus' over the damaged fourth unit. Practically speaking, those operations were extended in late July, and a tremendous amount of them has already been completed. More than 160,000 cubic meters of concrete has been laid in the structurals alone. Shield structures have been erected for a height of 41 meters already. As a result, today it is possible to go where previously one could not go without wearing special protective gear: the radiation level has dropped to tenths of the previous level. Now the operations here are coming to an end too. In late September and early October they will be completed. There is complete justification for this conclusion. At one time we were lagging behind the schedule for the construction of the shield wall, but now we are back on schedule. We were lagging because a number of unforeseen problems arose. The commission instructed the scientists and specialists primarily to search for unique technical and scientific resolutions. And it must be said that the people came up with a lot of resolutions. They are splendid, bold organizers who know how to set up the work under watch-method conditions.

"Today the reactor is giving off fewer radioactive substances than an ordinary nuclear power station. The air above it is clean. A special ventilation system is being built. Subsequently will be maintain the proper conditions in the closed 'sarcophagus.' Monitoring instruments have been installed. This enables us today to hold in our hands all the information about the reactor's behavior."

In response to a question about what the present condition of the first and second power units at the nuclear power station is, and when they will provide current, the head of the governmental commission said that the areas have been deactivated and repair and operational personnel may work normally. It is assumed that in October or early November the units will begin operating. The deactivation of the third power unit is beginning. That unit also is being prepared so that, after a definite amount of time and after inspection for the purpose of studying the equipment, it can also be put into operation.

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CSO: 1800/64

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

SHCHERBINA COMMENTS ON REACTOR REPAIR

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA UKRAINY special correspondent M. Fedik under the rubric "These Days at Chernobyl": "The Final Stage"]

[Text] - Chernobyl, Kiev Oblast - For the time being, the headquarters responsible for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the nuclear power station, and the governmental commission, are continuing to operate in this building of the party's rayon committee. One of the doors bears a sign: "GKAE SSSR [USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy]. Operations staff chief A. N. Usanov." We introduce ourselves. Aleksandr Nikolayevich is a member of the governmental commission from the State Committee for Atomic Energy. The conversation comes around quickly to the concrete sarcophagus.

"The only thing left now is to install the last tier, the fourth," A. N. Usanov says. "The Moscow construction workers under the guidance of I. A. Dudorov are working well at the final stage. They were installing the concrete wall of the sarcophagus up to the 41st marker, and now they are in the final stage of covering the fourth unit on the damaged side. Then the reactor will be covered over by one-of-a-kind steel structurals that have been manufactured in Dnepropetrovsk, and the sarcophagus will be sealed with concrete on the top. Special ventilation has already been installed and tested. The operations are conducted around the clock, without any days off."

We walk into an area where workers from the USSR Goskomgidromet [State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control] have been housed. At present, like the representatives of the other services, they are at a conference in the conference hall. It is being conducted by the chairman of the governmental commission, USSR Council of Ministers Chairman B. Ye. Shcherbina.

After the conference we ask Boris Yevdokimovich to tell us about today's situation at the station.

"We have entered the final stage," B. Ye. Shcherbina says. "This stage has its own peculiarities, organizational principles, and technological schemes. The most important thing is that it is necessary to start up the first unit quickly. I think that in the next few days we shall complete the operations

of covering the fourth unit. On the territory that has been contaminated by radiation the number of radionuclides has been reduced by almost one-half during the past two months, and the zone of increased radiation danger has become 49 percent narrower."

The normal and safe operation of the nuclear power station is being set up. For example, special air conditioners are being installed for the personnel servicing the power units that are in operation, so that the air that enters the service areas is clean. Of 22 such air conditioners, according to Yu. A. Sukhotin, who is on a temporary duty assignment here from the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, seven have already been installed. The time when Chernobyl current will be fed once again into the country's powerful energy river is not far away.

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CSO: 1800/64

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

PRAVDA REPORTS ON NO 4 POWER UNIT

PM301414 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 September 1986
First Edition carries on page 6 under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events" and the headline "Next to the No 4 Power Unit" a 1,500-word article by the "PRAVDA team at Chernobyl AES" consisting of V. Gubarev, O. Gusev, O. Ignatyev, N. Larionova, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov.

The article opens as follows:

"Seen from the helicopter now, the No 4 power unit looks quite different from the way it did 5 months ago. At that time it was a gaping wound, pouring into the sky radioactivity which is so dangerous for all living things. Now the helicopter flies right next to it, and the dosimeter needle no longer shoots to the right as it did before.... Actually, we do not want to create any illusions: The situation next to the damaged power unit is complex. This is why special attention focuses on those who are today building the sarcophagus and eliminating the last traces of radioactivity. Every step they take is in full view. Work is beginning to close the opening of the reactor and, in a few days' time, to start up the No 1 power unit.

"In a conversation with your correspondents B.Ye. Shcherbina, chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave the following figurative description of the situation:

"We are putting a jacket over the damaged reactor. As if putting a crown on a damaged tooth. The sarcophagus is a complex engineering structure with ventilation, cooling, and control systems.... Essentially, however, it is a crown.... Generally speaking, we are now at the final stages of eliminating the Chernobyl AES accident."

The reporters write about a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the No 605 Construction Administration, describe the daily routine of people working at the accident site to repair the damage, and quote S. Bogolyubskiy, associate of the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy:

"The monitoring instruments which have been installed regularly transmit data supplying objective evidence that the air above the reactor and around

it poses no danger; the special ventilation system being installed during the construction of the sarcophagus around the No 4 power unit is designed to maintain its safety."

The article concludes with more descriptions of the work done by construction workers at Chernobyl and praise for them.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

KIEV REPORTER DESCRIBES POST-ACCIDENT OPERATIONS

AU021215 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 4

[Report by A. Sokol, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent: "The End of Waiting Is Near"]

[Text] The road to Chernobyl was less busy. Most noteworthy was that equipment was on the move not toward the AES, but in the opposite direction. The post-accident operations were coming to an end. Here and there, the builders just pretended to be busy [navodit "marafet"]. But at the sarcophagus, the strain was at its peak.

"At the beginning, the collective had a hard time, but at the end it has an even harder time," said I.A. Dudorkov, present chief of construction administration No 605 which was "entombing" power block No 4. "The radiation situation has improved a great deal, but the work has become much more complicated. We are building the roof. Every precaution has to be taken. An absolute guarantee is needed...."

At the project, there were thousands of builders, there were entire construction districts, and work in these districts was going on around the clock, without any days off. There were many people who stayed for the second work period. Which way to go? The administration chief suggested going to the assembly district whose collective was sealing up the sarcophagus.

"But other districts are very busy, too," Ilya Aleksandrovich noted.

The designers described the sarcophagus to me.

Power block No 4, which is subject to preservation, was shown in the sketches in various cross-sections and in every detail. However, the sketches did not show any sarcophagus. It was lost in the bulk of the block, was part and parcel of it. To show this construction, a "cap," it is essential first to talk about entombing as a whole.

It was dictated not as much by man as by circumstances, by the calamity. But man has embodied his power in it.

Since the damaged block proved to be inaccessible, the decision was made to encircle it with a high protective wall in order to do whatever was necessary behind this protection. The construction of this concrete "ring" in the high radiation zone was remote-controlled and unmanned.

"The sarcophagus has been built around the damaged reactor," I.K. Moyseyev, one of its authors and a prominent specialist, explained. "Figuratively speaking, it is composed of four walls and a 'top.' One wall is made up of the remains of old constructions, and the other three walls have been newly built. Among the latter, the cascade wall [kaskadnaya], which is the strongest, is of note. It has covered up the break, the most dangerous spot."

The designers spoke about problems. The main one was the short time they had. They were fulfilling annual plans in a month's time. The required solutions were extraordinary. In fact, the designers had to consult at the blueprint repeatedly.

The construction site was also busy. It was busy around the clock, as it has been since the accident. No, it was not crowded. The strain there was different.

And so we were standing at the walls of power block No 4. V.N. Khaprenko, deputy political education instructor at the project, wanted to show us the support beams of the reactor cover, which were still lying on the ground. He was unconcernedly walking on freshly laid slabs and crushed stones strewn around--the site has been decontaminated. The way people used to walk there before was different. The radiation level was tens or even hundreds of roentgens. Now it was possible to work. A bulldozer was moving, and a concrete carrier was being unloaded. The bright yellow jib of a giant crane was reaching sky high. Truly enough, there were almost no people around.

A building adjacent to the break houses the control panel of the assembly management. Production leaders, specialists, and representatives of an institute gathered at the lighted equipment at one end of a long hall. All of them were watching television screens to control operations at the main projects. Attention was concentrated on the sarcophagus cover. Turning from the screen, the deputy chief of the construction administration moved a telephone closer to him.

"Hello, this is Korchagin speaking. The site for the crane has already been levelled, but where are the KRAZ trucks? We need two of them. Move quickly."

The trucks appeared on the screen immediately, and the issue discussed next was preparation for lifting the beams for the cover. V.A. Petrov, chief engineer and political organizer in the assembly district, explained:

"The structural part is large and heavy. We have to lift it high and to put it down with great precision just over the break...."

All those present suddenly became excited: They recognized on the screen a deputy minister who had arrived at the site. The party organizer continued:

"A strong wind has begun to blow, and the lifting has to be postponed. But the job will be done. Those in charge of the operation are N.K. Strashevskiy and V.Ye. Blokhin. They are able to use remote control. The man on the screen is Aleksey Kovalev, an experienced worker."

Vyacheslav Alekseyevich Petrov himself, according to his colleagues, spent 3 days without sleep--he was engaged in enlarging structural parts.

The roof over the sarcophagus will crown the strenuous work. Naturally enough, the builders were in a hurry to construct it quickly. But at the same time there were other operations in progress. The television camera was closely watching the cascade wall. We went to see it with our own eyes,

The "pyramid" was perfectly visible through a window. Its steps were visible too. The first step, rising more than 40 meters, has almost closed up the upper part of the break. The pipes conveying concrete stretched upward. Concrete poured down from a simple tube sticking out from the building next door. The steel reinforced structure has been filled with concrete continuously for nearly 2 months running. Beyond, another concrete mixer arrived. Having coupled the truck with the pump, the driver dashed for cover into a cab with a lead lining. When the truck was unloaded, the driver went back to the truck cab. But he ran, because the break was close by.

One of the sides of the sarcophagus, the multistepped giant, was built under very complex conditions.

Although we were rather high above the surface, there were still many steps to climb to the "little window" which has repeatedly been mentioned in the press. Leaning against it, I saw right before my eyes the fragments from the break. The window pane, photograph album-size, weighed more than 100 kilos. This was protection! But the sarcophagus will soon cover up everything.

But the concrete cap is not completely solid. A special ventilation system has already been installed to pump in fresh air from outside to cool the entombed reactor, as well as to filter and to convey the hot air into the AES venting chimney. Listening to the characteristic noise of the ventilation, I remembered the remark made by I.K. Moyseyev:

"The system has been provided for emergency reasons. When there is no need for it, it will not work."

Before leaving the station, I went to see the partition wall. Like the sarcophagus, 2 months earlier, it was just beginning to rise. Now it reached from the ground to the ceiling. It has a double function: On the one hand, it has become a side of the sarcophagus, and on the other, it has

separated the entombed block from block No 3, thus providing working conditions for the AES personnel. On that day there were intensive preparations for physically restarting power block No 1. As soon as I arrived in Kiev, I learned that the reactor had been restarted. A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was present at the restarting. Things at the AES change rapidly.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW OF AREA ACTIVITIES

Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by TRUD special correspondents S. Prokopchuk and A. Savayan, under rubric "Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station: Echo of the Event": "Under a Coat of Armor Made of Metal and Concrete"; first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] - Kiev-Pripyat - Soon the operations to bury the damaged fourth unit and to start up the supplying of power from the first reactor will be completed.

The pile of metal, after hanging for a minute at a dizzying height, descends smoothly to the damaged unit at the nuclear power station. The last meters of the empty spaces in the covering of the "sarcophagus" are being filled in. The operator of the giant crane has to possess truly a jeweler's precise and coolheadedness in order to place softly on the 60-meter marker the structurals weighing many tons, which will have to shackle forever the atom that has broken out of its state of obedience! But the responsibility of fulfilling this task has been assigned precisely to such experts in their fields as operator Valeriy Ivanyakin, brigade leaders Aleksandr Rodionov and Stepan Zuyev, and engineers Nikifor Strashevskiy and Vladimir Blokhin from Construction Administration No. 605, which is eliminating the consequences of the accident in the very thick of the special zone.

On the face of tall, erect Viktor Khaprenko one can see a shadow of fatigue. He has already been in the special zone for two months. What is the deputy chief of the construction administration thinking about now? What has happened on this difficult front line?

"Thanks to our brave people. For their selflessness and their great devotion to duty..."

The same sense of victory at the "fourth" and of gratitude to those who brought it about overcame us when we were standing near the metal wall that now separates the third unit from the damaged one, shielding people from radiation, and when our glance followed the string of KrAZ trucks carrying piles of scrap metal, the fate of which was also to be buried forever in the "sarcophagus." And let us not forget that this was only a small supplement to

the more than 250,000 cubic meters of concrete and the thousands of tons of rolled metal that have encased the damaged reactor.

During these compressed five months of solitude with an invisible and intangible enemy, experience has been achieved at a tremendous price. First of all, our discovered ability, without excessive papers or verbosity, to resolve the most complicated organizational and technical tasks. One can cite hundreds of examples when one or two telephone calls have taken the place of conversations which, under ordinary, nonemergency conditions, last too long. The elimination of the consequences of the accident has provided an example of people's discipline and readiness to execute their duties, of the time-responsive concentration of the efforts and material-technical means available to all the fraternal republics, and the skillful shifting of them.

"It would be nice if we could always work with this smooth coordination," we heard people say at Chernobyl, Pripyat, Kiev, and everywhere else that we visited recently.

...The brave, difficult work is continuing inside the building and around the third unit. The areas and equipment are being deactivated, and the concrete shielding is being completed. In places where, during those days in May, because of the dangerous radiation, people could move around only on the run, the situation has become more or less normalized, although one still has to be cautious about it. Many of the people whom we met here have decided to remain at the nuclear power station until the consequences of the accident have been completely eliminated.

"How could we leave the station without seeing how our work ended?", we were told by concrete-pump operator, Moldavian Yuriy Tsyganov, and by chief sector engineer Gennadiy Ivanov from the Leningrad Nuclear Power Station.

"We are proud to be able to continue the job that our comrades started," concrete-worker Amayak Shakhbazyan, from the Yerevanstroy Trust, added. "We took over the watch from Seregy Tsakanyan's brigade, which had been operating excellently: they handed over to us, like a relay baton, an atmosphere of help for one another, of professionalism, and of solid working friendship."

The station is gradually being put back into operational status. The assembly of the buttress wall is going on at full speed. This is a very complicated multisection metal structural which will serve as an additional protective screen on one side of the reactor being buried. These measures, as well as others for creating safe conditions for operating the remaining three power units, will allow the collective at the nuclear power station to make the second reactor operational also.

"In a few weeks," we were told by deputy chief of the construction administration V. Khaprenko, "we will be completely able to transfer to the operations personnel the third unit, where they also will extend the preparations for start-up."

Much has been done in Kiev Oblast to provide housing to the people who were evacuated from Pripyat and from Chernobylskiy Rayon. During the past two

incomplete months, 53 new settlements have been erected -- they consist of approximately 8000 homestead-type homes. By way of compensation, including for the housing and the property that were left behind in what is now the closed zone, people have already been paid more than 250 million rubles from various sources.

"And this is without consideration of the grants in aid that were given by the trade unions and the Red Cross," Ivan Plyushch, chairman of the Kiev Oblast Ispolkom, explains. "That is, every family from Chernobylskiy Rayon and other evacuated rayons received, in addition to a new roof over its head, from 12,000 to 15,000 rubles."

As has already been mentioned in the newspapers, the government has also shown special concern for the people of Pripyat -- the residents in the city of power workers, and those who used to work and who still work directly at the nuclear power station. More than 8000 apartments have been assigned to the families of operations personnel in Kiev and Chernigov. Most of them have been occupied.

Recently a decision was made to erect on the bank of the Dnepr, in the area of the village of Nedanchichi, Chernigov Oblast, a new city to house 30,000 members of families of operations personnel. The city is supposed to be built in two years. It is a beautiful place there, close to a railroad that will enable people to get to work in 30-40 minutes. But all these steps, of course, do not, by any means, remove from the agenda those social and everyday-living and personnel questions which USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] and the soviet, economic, and trade-union agencies of the Ukraine are required to resolve immediately wherever the selfless struggle against the consequences of the accident is continuing, and wherever thousands of people are doing everything to assure that the country receives electric power as quickly as possible.

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CSO: 1800/64

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

ENTOMBING OF DAMAGED REACTOR DRAWS TO CLOSE

AU091457 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Oct 86 p 4

[Report by A. Sokol, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent in Kiev Oblast: "The Decisive Step"]

[Text] "Although the main big job has already been done," S.A. Korchagin, deputy chief of the project, said, "we still have a great deal to worry about. Close to the finishing line, the strain has reached its peak."

The long expected "finishing touches" had to be put on the work at the cascade [kaskadnaya] wall. The responsible final operations--both assembly and concreting operations--were going on at the foot of the wall.

Concreting at the damaged power block has already been described repeatedly: It is a hard job. On that day, it required not merely skill, but mastery. What was going on on the "top" of the sarcophagus was not the usual concreting; the mixture had to be poured in such a way as to combine the process of its hardening with the technology of the operations, with assembling. Highly important concrete parts were "molded" at an elevated level without being directly touched by human hand.

The builders were speaking about the supports which had just been finished for the reactor's overhead cover. For this purpose, the existing structures were reinforced and partially used. A minister who was on leave made a telephone call to ask how things were going with the tooth supports [opory-zubya]. There was a lot of trouble with them, because they are located in the inaccessible zone. But when I was there, they were ready. The ideas of the specialists were realized by masters in concreting.

On that day, people in the office of the clerk in charge of district No 2 were thinking about the cascade wall. As reported in PRAVDA UKRAINY, the assembly of this structure has been completed. Its final stage has covered up forever the heap of concrete debris. But there was still concreting to be done.

"But these operations are also coming to an end," A.G. Bechenov, sector chief, said. "On the top they are more 'refined.' They require great skill, but we have such aces as Anatoliy Smirnov, Grigoroy Sergeychuk, and Vasiliy

Lazarev, all of them sent by the Moscow main construction administration. They can do anything."

Skilled and selfless people also saw to it that concrete pumps were working continuously. Shortly before, one of the concrete pumps, lifted to an altitude of 17 meters, had broken down. It had to be repaired without delay, otherwise the concrete would harden. And this happened at night. The pump could have been lowered for the repair, but this would have taken 1 or even 2 whole days. And V. Biryukov and A. Kastyra, with A. Rygalin at the head, climbed on the shelf and rapidly removed the defect. Operations resumed.

Concrete was flowing in a big stream and constantly. The roof of the sarcophagus was being assembled simultaneously. Technologist M.A. Bakharev explained that this complex and big structure was composed, as it were, of five parts, with bearing beams laid on the main part, hanging over the reactor. At the moment, it was being covered with pipes.

I ran to the "Plus Three" point, to the room where the assembly workers kept their control panel.

The room proved to be crowded. The concrete corner with television and radio equipment, as well as with telephones was illuminated more brightly. People were sitting and standing. V.Ye. Blokhin, chief of the special sector, had a microphone. He watched television screens and periodically gave commands.

A screen showed clearly a long large-diameter tube on the move. It had to be lifted shortly.

"Bring the tube carrier out," the command resounded.

Someone standing next to me made the remark:

"Everything depends now on the crane operator."

Let me amplify: The crane was operated by V.M. Kasharin supervised by engineer Ye.A. Sharapov.

"Zhenya!" the assembly chief addressed the latter, "does the 21st not disturb you?"

What he meant was the crane which was in operation closed by.

"No, it does not. Everything is all right," was the answer.

The tube continued to move. Blokhin asked why the next tube carrier was not in sight, and suddenly shouted into the microphone:

"The guy! The guy! Move away. Move farther away and hold the tube..."

The screen showed the people to whom the command was addressed. These were three workers who were straining themselves to put the tube in the required position. But the commands did not stop. The guy line caught on a wall.

"Lift it by the hook!" Blokhin demanded.

The structural part, successfully lifted above the wall, floated horizontally to the spot at which it had to be laid, over the wrecked reactor. It was laid slowly. It was a fine job. But the ropes flew up suddenly as if cut by a knife.

"Excellent!" somebody shouted near by. "It is a pity Simashov is unable to see it."

A.A. Simashov is the inventor of the automatic unslinging device [rasstropovochnoye ustroystvo].

Another tube was being got ready for lifting.

Then I went to a room next door, the command post for the crane operators. Crane operations were remote controlled, too.

"In the operating room," V.P. Nikulin, section chief, said, "there are hydraulic and electronic equipment operators, electricians, timberers, power engineers--all those who ensure the assembly and who can be useful in case of emergency. Any stoppage is unacceptable, even the smallest one."

A specialist said that the cranes were provided with radio and television sets, as well as with instruments constantly giving the necessary information. But what mattered most was the skill. The conditions were extraordinary. The cab was protected by a kind of armor, and had only a little window for observation. Nonetheless, Valeriy Ivanyakin laid the bearing beam on a tooth support with great precision.

References to "invaluable," "selfless" people were made in all subunits, in all sectors. And they were truthful indeed.

Hundreds of builders volunteered to stay in Chernobyl for another work period. An unspoken slogan was coined. It was: "Let us stay until the sarcophagus is sealed up!" Of course, the physicians are watching the health conditions. Whoever has to leave, leaves.

It was precisely the time when Aleksandr Bevza, young and energetic chief of district No 2, handed over the job to V.A. Lebedev, who was going to replace him. But V.M. Prokofyev, Bevza's deputy, was going to stay. He had arrived in Chernobyl as early as in May, just for the duration of his annual leave, but has been working there ever since. The Communists of the production district elected him their leader.

On my way home I watched trucks running toward the AES. I was sorry not to have met truck driver A.A. Ocheretenko who followed the example of assembly

worker P.P. Voronov and called on people to transfer a month's wage to the Chernobyl aid fund. The result of this initiative is well known. Close to the finishing line, the entire collective of the project worked one shift without pay and transferred the earnings to bank account No 904.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

PRAVDA PROFILES CLEAN-UP WORKERS

PM060837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondents O. Ignatyev and M. Odinets under the rubric: "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "How is Samoylenko Getting On?"]

[Text] It all started with the "phantom." When "creating" it Samoylenko's team considered dozens of options. They discussed them, weighed them up, and argued until they were hoarse. This is understandable. They were all perfectly well aware that the experiment had to be completely reliable if the desired result was to be obtained--ensuring people's maximum safety and fulfilling the task which the group had been set. A task on which a great deal depended. The mood of the station's entire collective depended on it, as well as the completion of the reactor tomb, and the timetable for the startup of the first power unit.

At that time almost all of the station's territory had been decontaminated. I say almost, because the most highly contaminated and most difficult part of it--the roof--was yet to be done. The roof with bits of concrete scattered all over it. The roof covered with a layer of dangerous dust. Before work could begin here it was absolutely essential to establish the level of radiation in every area which people had to enter.

Machines would not do here. People had to go in. The first difficulty was choosing the man for the job. Many volunteered. But one had to be chosen. The first man to venture in. And so one person was given the honor of blazing the trail for the others.

Everyone helped in getting him ready and kitting him out. Above all medical staff and physicists. Every detail was discussed. Nothing is too trifling in an operation of this kind. Finally, all the preparations had been completed. Only minutes remained before the experiment got under way. The pioneer was ready to set off.

What kind of clothes do people wear? Summer clothes, mid-season clothes, winter clothes. We have gotten used to seeing swimmers in swimsuits and gymnasts in leotards. Divers and cosmonauts who descend into the depths of the ocean or venture into outer space wear special protective suits of their own. But our man donned a suit the like of which had never been worn before, and let us hope will never have to be worn again on earth.

A tough, physically strong man, he stood next to his colleagues, enclosed in heavy armor covered with all kinds of clever sensing devices.

"Look, look," someone shouted, "he looks like a real..."--he halted looking for a suitable comparison--"a real phantom!"

The "phantom" took its first step, then the next. And off he went, to explore the unknown. To face invisible but well-known danger. Because it was necessary. Because it was necessary for the common good.

And he covered the whole route that had been plotted.

The sensitive instruments recorded every one of his steps, every one of his movements. And a clear picture emerged as to what those who were to follow in the "phantom's" footsteps would have to do.

He covered the whole route and returned to his friends.

Now the complex task of cleaning up the roof could begin. A very, very difficult task indeed.

"Samoylenko's is now the most difficult job." We heard this sentence more than once in the last few days before the tomb was capped with a steel and concrete dome.

The "headquarters" of the group headed by Yuriy Nikolayevich Samoylenko, Chernobyl AES deputy chief engineer, is located in a small room on the third floor of the station's administrative building. We arrived, it seemed, as the latest emergency meeting was ending. There were eight people in the small room, on the table papers with jottings of some kind of timetables and drawings.

Yuriy Nikolayevich--a young, round-faced, thick-set man of medium height--introduced his closest assistants Viktor Vasilyevich Golubev and Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tarakanov. In response to our request to tell us how his group's work was progressing, Samoylenko led us to a plan of the No 4 unit site and the surrounding territory which hung by the door. All the walls of the room were covered with sketches and photographs of individual sections of the No 4 unit, but this big sheet of paper resembled a battle plan detailing combat operations to eliminate an enemy. An invisible, perfidious, and extremely dangerous enemy. Its name is radiation. The plan was covered with small multicolored flags indicating the levels and distribution of contamination. The bigger ones marked areas of the greatest concentration of contamination sources, the smaller ones marked areas containing isolated contamination sources. However, what predominated was a multitude of small squares of white paper with laconic inscriptions such as "Ensign N. Yerokhin," "Senior Lieutenant N. Sayenko," "Senior Lieutenant A. Sushchenko," and so forth which were pinned to the plan. They indicated that in the areas in question the most dangerous work had been completed. It had been completed thanks to the courage of the personnel of the groups headed by the commanders whose names were inscribed on the squares.

In the right-hand top corner of the plan there was a whole collection of flags of various sizes. Only a few days ago they still indicated areas of contamination, but after the decontamination had been completed they had been taken off and stuck in that corner of the plan, indicating that the danger had been eliminated, that the "enemy" had been routed.

We asked Yuriy Nikolayevich to tell us how the work had gone. Samoylenko said: "We had to clean up 1,500 square meters of roof. As you know, the roof was littered with debris. Furthermore, the bitumen on the roof had melted during the fire and when it cooled down lots of bits of radioactive debris were stuck in it. All this had to be stripped from the roof, and in order to be able to throw it down it was necessary to make an opening in the wall. This proved a rather difficult task. First we wanted to make the hole with pneumatic hammers, but then we had to give up this idea. So we decided to use explosives.

"We did our sums, carried out a series of tests, and came to the unanimous conclusion that this was a feasible solution. I went to see the management and gave all our reasons and the answer I got was: 'Go and find another solution. Explosions in that area are out of the question.' What could I do? After all, every 24 hours of delay in cleaning up the roof hold up all other work by 24 hours. I issued instructions to put the explosives in place while I went back to talk to the management. I told them: 'The explosives are in place. Request permission to carry out the explosion.' And again I got the same answer. I went back to the boys and they had already connected the wires to the detonator. All that needed to be done was to turn the switch... So what could I do but retrace my steps again with the same old demand 'Request permission to carry out the explosion' which was beginning to set my teeth on edge. Luckily, this time the reaction was different. I was told there would be no written permission, but no one would make any difficulties either.

"With due regard for all safety regulations we completed the operation. The explosion rang out and when the dust settled, there was the opening that we so badly needed."

In order to remove the radioactive debris, dust, and all kinds of other contaminated rubbish from the roof, the use of robots alone was not considered sufficient. It did not seem possible in the given situation to carry out the set task without human intervention. However, this work meant taking considerable risks as far as the people were concerned.

"Again," Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tarakanov relates, "we turned to the comrades in the groups that had been set up to decontaminate the roof, asking them to decide themselves who would be prepared voluntarily to tackle this task. And on this occasion too there were five times as many volunteers as we needed!"

"Please be sure to put down in your article," Samoylenko told us, "that the most important thing in the preparation and implementation of this kind of operation is the organizational factor. What is absolutely essential is

making sure that the operation is carried out down to the smallest detail as planned. Our paramount concern was the safety of the people who went on the roof. And second, on the eve of the decisive assault on the concentrated sources of radiation, experiments were carried out enabling us to determine the safest and quickest way of getting to the most dangerous bits of debris. Every step which had to be taken by the people working in that sector was timed and rehearsed in advance. And their stay in the most dangerous zone was restricted to a matter of seconds. The operations of the people working on the roof were constantly surveyed over closed-circuit television. The main task consisted of removing large pieces of debris from the roof. In the accessible sectors tractor-robots were used in the cleanup operation. And when it was necessary to move the mechanisms, cranes and even helicopters were used."

"You know," Viktor Vasilyevich Golubev interjected, "it can be claimed that this operation is being coordinated by a whole team of scientists. The efforts of various specialists, experts in their fields, have been pooled here. Strict control over the operations on the roof is jointly maintained."

Before we left the office, one of the group's staffers came in and, pulling out two flags, stuck them in the top right-hand corner of the plan. Radiation sources had been removed from two more contaminated areas.

We would have liked to have asked Samoylenko more questions about his life, friends, and plans for the future. But we must admit, that we had not chosen the best time for this kind of interview. We had arrived at a very busy time for his team. Only after leaving Samoylenko's "headquarters" did we learn from one of his colleagues who accompanied us that Yuriy Nikolayevich is a Communist, a graduate of the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute, and that he has been working on the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the No 4 unit since May.

Leaving the AES site and heading for Chernobyl, Boris Kharitonovich, the PRAVDA correspondents' driver, stopped as usual at the first checkpoint for the routine radiation check. The young radiation monitoring worker giving us the "go ahead" asked casually, "And how are Samoylenko and his people getting on?"

"They are on schedule," we replied.

...And so, it all started with the "phantom." Incidentally, why call him a "phantom"? We ought to be proud of such people. He lives and works in Leningrad. Try and remember his name. Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Alekseyevich Saleyev of the medical service.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REPORTS ON CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PM131011 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 October 1986 First Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Sarcophagus" a 1,400-word report by TASS correspondent V. Zhukovskiy on the current state of work at the Chernobyl AES to entomb the damaged fourth reactor unit. The vast protective wall constructed around the reactor unit in the space of just 1 month (such work would normally take at least 1 year) is still being reinforced by pumping concrete into it, and work is going on to roof over the "sarcophagus" with huge close-fitting pipes. The work is being carried out by giant cranes which usually take 2 months to assemble, but in this case they were put up in 2-3 weeks. The report continues as follows:

"As soon as the cranes leave, work will begin on installing and concreting the 52-meter buttress wall weighing 900 metric tons. Then black earth will be brought onto the territory around the damaged reactor unit, and grass will show green there before the winter.

"The chief stage of the work, requiring considerable effort, is drawing to an end," Yu.K. Semenov, deputy chairman of the government commission, said. 'The reactor itself is securely mothballed, stopped up behind a special protective mass, and is not giving off any emissions. The natural process of fuel disintegration is taking place inside it. A powerful ventilation system has been installed to ensure heat exchange inside the sarcophagus. The first reactor unit will soon start producing power. The second reactor unit has also been commissioned in October, and it is proposed to prepare the third reactor for commissioning in the first half of 1987 after decontamination work and the necessary reconstruction work have been completed.'

"The lessons of Chernobyl have taught a great deal. Both critical and practical conclusions have been drawn. But one thing is beyond doubt: The peaceful atom will not cease serving people.

"Installation workers have now laid the last structure in place to cover the damaged fourth reactor. This news coincided with another, no less important report from the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification: The test commissioning of the first power unit has taken place."

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

ACCIDENT WORKERS DISCUSS WORK COMPLETED

LD062241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the Chernobyl atomic power station: Our correspondent Leonid Lazarevich talks to Yuriy Konstantinovich Chashkin, chief engineer at the assembly section of the 605 construction board, and Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Petrov, the rayon party organizer.

It is often said of the work that is going on at the Chernobyl AES that no one has ever known such speed in construction. True enough, in a very short period, 5 months, an unheard-of amount of work has been completed. The main thing is that the sarcophagus has already been built, an enormous construction whose body alone has taken one-third of a million cubic meters of concrete to build. The sarcophagus has already risen to a height of 74 meters. A great deal has been done. What has made this short period possible?

[?Petrov] Here, as never before, poll position is occupied by the human factor; the ultraimportant technology and complicated mechanisms are operated by people. Engineering tasks are carried out by people; they are carried out with an increased sense of responsibility and duty for the task entrusted. Each is in his proper place and he fulfills his tasks on time because he knows that anything left unfinished on his part will entail disruption in other links of the production process at certain stages of the work. Furthermore, this is done not under pressure, but because people understand that, whatever it costs, it is necessary to fulfill the job set by the government.

[?Lazarevich] The engineering and technical tasks are very important; after all, there were no analogies with this construction, and everything--the designing, the construction--was done surprisingly quickly.

[?Chashkin] Yes, indeed, the speed was amazing. You remember the conditions in which the assembly work began, and in general in which the designing was carried out. It was impossible to get anywhere near the reactor, so the designing took place on the basis of photographs. Everything was decided on the spot [operativno] inasmuch as the team of representatives of the design agency was right here on the building site, and we assembly workers settled, in the shortest possible time, all questions connected with changes in design decisions.

[?Lazarevich] How was it with our practice, a huge quantity of signatures and agreements?

[Unidentified speaker] Here, that stage was considerably simplified and shortened. In fact, it is probably worth interpreting now, when we have the time, the completed stage, to have a good think and probably introduce substantial changes and corrections into the practices which exist generally in our country.

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CSO: 1800/060

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

CHERNOBYL AES DIRECTOR CITED ON START-UP SCHEDULES

PM131445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 Second Edition p 6

[V. Gubarev, O. Ignatyev, and M. Odinets interview with E.N. Pozdyshev, director of Chernobyl AES, under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "In Test Mode"]

[Text] To get to the No 1 unit 3 months ago, we had to wear protective clothing and face masks--the decontamination of the buildings was in full swing. We had passed administrative offices which served as the "headquarters" for various operations groups at the time. We had walked through the glass gallery which was then separated from the outside world by sheets of lead to which everyone for some reason referred to as the "blinds."

Now there are real blinds here. Everything is neat and tidy, just as it should be in a working environment. Thanks to the efforts of thousands of people, the Chernobyl AES is coming back to life. One of these people is the station's present director, Erik Nikolayevich Pozdyshev. We met him in the summer and again in September, and we know what he did back in April when he was still director of the Smolensk AES. And now that Chernobyl has again started producing electricity, we requested an interview.

[Correspondent] You are the new director of a station which has survived a tragedy. What lessons above all are to be drawn from this tragedy?

[Pozdyshev] I believe they are the lessons which apply everywhere. It is above all discipline, and a discipline which must be reinforced at all levels. Otherwise big losses [poteri; usually rendered 'losses' but can also mean 'escapes' or 'leakages'] occur as soon as you turn your back. And some of these losses lead to tragedies.

We enterprise leaders are perfectly aware of our obligations, but unfortunately we do not have many rights. For instance, we have sacked a number of people at the station, they had forfeited our trust and the right to work at the AES. And now these people are being reinstated, most frequently through the courts. But such workers are not needed at the station, they proved useless at the time of the accident. How can those who fled the station during the most difficult days be taken on again? Such people have to face the collective at meetings, and the workers ask them point blank: "Why did you run away?"

And there are others. Evacuation was offered to most people, and while some agreed readily to take the offer up, most people refused to be evacuated, they stayed on and worked here.... Many people should be decorated. Conditions were extraordinarily difficult, but they toiled "not counting the cost," as the saying goes. The party and the government set the station's collective a difficult task--to start up the No 1 unit in October. We have fulfilled this task. The unit is operational, although it is true that so far it is operating only in test mode.

[Correspondent] The start-up of the 1-million-kilowatt unit was of great importance to the collective. We were aware of this at the PRAVDA readership conference and at various sections of the AES where we talked to operators, workers, and specialists....

[Pozdyshev] Indeed, the start-up of the No 1 unit was a kind of psychological landmark. The station is coming back to life. And--as is imperative at an atomic power station--everything must function faultlessly.

We tried to make sure that when the station's personnel--our workers, engineers, and scientists who worked here prior to the accident--arrive here today they can feel immediately at home. The decontamination of the station's site has virtually been completed, everything is clean. The start-up of the No 1 unit is a festive occasion for the personnel. Nothing is unimportant here. The passes that are needed are the same as before. Social facilities have not been banished somewhere beyond the confines of the station, they are located where they have always been.

People claim that I am fussy. Why does Pozdyshev need to repair the marble staircase in the lobby, they ask. Well, I believe that it is necessary. In our work nothing is unimportant. The marble steps are chipped, therefore they have to be replaced. The blinds are white, made of nylon. People pass through here on their way to work, their mood must be buoyant.

[Correspondent] We have reported that Nos 1 and 2 units have been put on a "standby mode" ["rezhim ozhidaniya"]. One gets the impression that all that needs to be done is to issue the appropriate instructions, switch on the systems, and electricity will start flowing.... What difficulties were encountered during the preparations for the test start-up of the No 1 unit?

[Pozdyshev] First of all, working conditions had to be restored. This demanded a colossal effort. So, for instance, the top layer of soil had to be removed to a depth of 30 cm, the whole of the station site had to be covered with concrete slabs and sealed, everything had to be cleaned up. We are now mounting the final assault on the consequences of the accident. Yet at the beginning there was radioactive contamination everywhere, practically everything was covered with the dangerous dust. Every corner, every square centimeter had to be cleaned up. That is buildings and equipment. This mammoth task took 2 months. But as soon as it proved possible, we embarked on repair work. In addition to this there were additional safety measures to be implemented at the Nos 1 and 2 units. And finally, in view of what had happened, the station's personnel had to undergo special training.

[Correspondent] As is known, you were appointed director of this station 25 May, and the following day you were already here. What were your first impressions?

[Pozdyshev] There was no time for impressions then. Just imagine, all my life I have worked at atomic power stations with their special conditions, discipline, and so forth. Then I arrived here. And there were thousands of outsiders, machines, and equipment all over the place.

And another thing. Before the accident there was a staff of 6,500 people at the station. Afterward 1,300 remained. And they were living in tents. The first thing I attended to were people and their living conditions, not the installations. We organized hostels for almost 1,000 people in Chernobyl using schools and kindergartens for this purpose. We set up four canteens.... We have a contingent of station personnel which cannot quit the station until the next shift arrives. They are working in difficult conditions. We had to organize catering facilities for them. To begin with we obtained permission to feed 200 people. Do you know how many we are feeding now? A total of 1,800! This is so well organized that it takes only 30 seconds to serve one person. In 2 and 1/2 hours we manage to serve 1,800 people! The requirements of hygiene are fully observed and the quality of food is excellent--go and have lunch, you will see for yourselves....

[Correspondent] We have had lunch here and we can fully confirm what you are saying!

[Pozdyshev] That's how it all started. Subsequently we tackled other problems too. And there were more than enough of them, big ones and small ones. And we solved them by putting our heads together. It was a good idea to use the boats as accommodation. Later we started building houses, creating the best conditions possible for people--after all, we must not forget that they had been through the trauma of the accident. We put a color television set in every room. Yes, we have been accused of "extravagance." But we are working together with psychologists and they are constantly telling us that even "trifles" must not be ignored.

[Correspondent] Do you feel that people have changed?

[Pozdyshev] Of course. A few weeks ago, when we were holding various emergency gatherings, conferences, and meetings, thousands of questions were being raised. Now there are virtually none. Incidentally, I am talking about work, everyone knows his obligations. But there is one problem that keeps cropping up. People are asking--Why is our accommodation allocated on a temporary basis? After all, we are permanent workers, why are our apartments and our residence permits temporary? What is the reason? These questions have been raised at all meetings and in party groups, and, honestly speaking, I have to say that I cannot think of a sensible answer to this question.... The point is that the housing for personnel is allocated in Kiev and Chernigov and the temporary residence permits are also issued there. It is true that we will

build a new city. A decision to this effect has been taken, but it is a matter of the future. So why this distrust now? Some people claim that if we allocate permanent apartments, people might leave the AES...No, I don't believe in this approach. Those who have stayed at the station have weathered a difficult test--who has the right not to trust them?

[Correspondent] Can you say a few words about the future of the station?

[Pozdyshev] Well, the future is quite plain. After the No 1 unit we will complete preparations for the start-up of the No 2 unit--the country needs the electricity. Next year we will start up No 3 unit. And later Nos 5 and 6 units, whose construction was disrupted by the accident.

[Correspondent] Many people are skeptical about, or rather they are opposed to, the Nos 5 and 6 units....

[Pozdyshev] I do not understand their position. Nuclear power generation is a reality without which human civilization cannot develop. Energy is essential. Not just in general, but precisely where it is required by industry. And so far there is no better source of energy than nuclear power stations. It is true that we have to learn our lessons from the accident in Chernobyl, but we must analyze the situation soberly and calmly. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolutions noted, the main reason for what has happened was mismanagement and a lack of discipline. And it is in this sphere that we have to step up our efforts to forestall accidents not just in the nuclear industry. It is no use trying to shift the blame onto the equipment, we must take a closer look at ourselves.

/6662

CSO: 1800/052

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

THIRD POWER UNIT INVESTIGATED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by A. Tertychnyy, RABOCHAYA GAZETA correspondent, under rubric "Chernobyl: Labor and Everyday Life": "What Is Happening at the Third Unit?"; first paragraph is RABOCHAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] - Chernobyl AES - After the April accident our attention turned to the other units at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. Now, when the first and second units have begun providing current again, many people want to know the condition of the third unit and what is happening there.

Those were the questions that led me to unit C -- that is what they call the part of the single building at the station that borders on the damaged fourth unit. Located temporarily here, in area 317, is the headquarters of the sixth construction region of the 605th Construction Administration, the one that is carrying out all the operations to isolate the center of the accident.

Although all the units are located in the same building, the difference in the condition of the areas is noticeable. Half (the first and second units) shines in its cleanliness, both in the direct and the radiation sense. But as soon as we crossed over the boundary between the clean and the "dirty" zone, my guide, engineer V. O. Syrov, put on a lightweight mask and advised me to do so also.

I recognize the corridor where, during the summer, I had walked with the miners to the roadway -- the miners were putting it in under the foundation of the fourth unit at that time. Once again, as I had in May, I receive the same advice: let's move along quickly, it's already "unclean" here.

But still I delayed for a minute near the road sign -- the yellow triangle with red letters reading "DANGER: RADIATION!" Glued onto that standard triangle was a piece of paper from which I copied two columns of figures: on the right the dates of the month, and on the left the radiation background.

Later I compared the summer and autumn readings: the background had decreased to approximately one-tenth of the prior reading. I estimated that if a person spend 24 hours in the corridor, he would receive approximately the same amount of radiation as from two chest x-rays.

That is not much, but even such microradiations have to be kept to the minimum, because every worker at the nuclear power station has a personal accumulator: if he reaches the danger level, he leaves the station until the end of the year. Therefore unless there is an extreme need to do so, one should not add onto that "account" even hundredths of a milliroentgen. It turns out that the attitude toward the radiation danger during the months that have passed since the accident is becoming increasingly responsible and weighed.

Because during those May days, faced by an invisible and inaudible danger, people frequently went to extremes. There were those who panicked and feared every background, even a small one. But there were also those who, without a need to do so, leaped into zones that were being exposed to severe radiation. It was subsequently necessary to take urgent steps to remove the latter ones who had chosen their own safety quota.

"We don't have either kind of people," regional chief engineer V. P. Andrianov said. "We simply don't have anything for people like that to do. People know that the background here is higher than the norm, but that's why we came here: to reduce it. Somebody has to do it. Everyone realizes that people have to work cautiously here, and if you do take a risk, it's a calculated one."

What, then, are those calculations? I pick up a book with a light blue binding and a label "Log for Especially Dangerous Operations." On 25 September bricklayers A. V. Chernyshov and D. A. Dzhanikulov received an assignment: lay some bricks in area 4005. Work time: two minutes.

"Just two minutes?"

"That's not a mistake. They couldn't work any longer. There was strong radiation there."

"What can anyone do in that period of time?"

"Jump out from behind cover, put down the mortar, and lay a few bricks. Then, until the end of the shift, walk around in a clean area -- at that time they could not receive any more radiation. Then a second pair of workers would lay a few more bricks, and then a third pair -- and the first flooring was ready. The background was reduced, and then the work time could be increased. That is how we overcome this wild beast."

Vladimir Petrovich unrolls the blueprints for unit C in cross-section: from a three-meter depth to 73-meter height there are dozens of areas. Before the accident they used to house -- and after the cleanup operations house once again -- various subdivisions of the reactor and chemical shops, the ventilation service, the monitoring and measuring instruments, etc. This is no place to get lost for long.

"That's the way it is," shift chief V. I. Khokhryakov says, entering the conversation. "This is the third month I have been here myself, and I still haven't memorized the numbers of all the areas: I rely on the diagram and on

my memory. We do not send the new guys one at a time to the various areas. And so I'll be the one to show you our area of responsibility." We leave the headquarters, go downstairs, then straight ahead, to the right, up, to the left, to the left again... In a few minutes I lose all sense of which side the clean half of the station is on, and on which side the dangerous fourth unit is located.

As we make this cross-country race through the labyrinth I scarcely manage to make notes in my notebook. "Here's the shield room. The wall had a strong radiation background. We faced it with cinder blocks... And over here we at first blew up a piece of the wall in order to install a chamber to suck the reaction products out of the sarcophagus."

"We have serious work here," Valeriy Ivanovich says as we move along. "You can see immediately who's who. Make sure that you mention the best men in my shift -- bricklayers I. A. Shcherbich and V. I. Molodozhen, foremen P. I. Sedletskiy, D. V. Chertov, A. I. Alekseyutin, and A. N. Zvyagin. They weren't looking for trouble. But they didn't hide behind anybody else's backs."

You're not allowed to dawdle here (the background is still rather high), and even though our path is a winding one, it basically is uphill. I try to count the steps, but after the first hundred steps I keep losing count because of the constant instructions: bend down, careful over here, don't touch anything, hurry up, stop! I'm a bit out of breath -- it was a total of 437 steps.

So here we are in the attic. The only thing above us is the roof. The background is even more serious there. It "shone through" the breaks so much that three sections of the attic had to be partitioned off by brick walls. And in addition one of those partitions has been faced with zinc plates: it cover the former hole that used to "look" straight into the crater. Because we are now not only right next to, but also higher than the roof of the reactor department of the fourth unit.

"Can we go in?"

"Only for half a minute."

The sixth region crew is completing its work. At the 43rd marker, in a large area the plastic covering on the floor sticks to the soles of our shoes.

"The decontamination crew members are hurrying us," Valeriy Ivanovich explains. "For the time being, we are covering over the last 'spots,' but they are already beginning to wash away..."

When we descended to the headquarters, I asked again for the book in the light blue cover and copied this entry into my notebook:

"23 October. Electric welders A. N. Medvedev and V. V. Stulov are to finish welding the gate at the transport passage. Special conditions for work safety and monitoring: they are to work in masks and protective gloves. Work time: one hour."

Everyone should know the names of the people who went forward with their eyes open to meet danger. They went forward in order to remove that danger from their children, their mothers, and their loved ones. From all of us.

When my report was ready for the press, we were told that the sixth region crew had successfully completed its work and had turned over all the areas in unit C to the special subdivisions for decontamination.

DONATIONS TO CHERNOBYL FUND

[Article by P. Zhabotinskiy: "An Act Worthy of a Communist"]

[Text] - Poltava Oblast - Aleksey Aleksandrovich Pupkov was a participant in the Great Patriotic War and was awarded six medals. He used to live on Sakhalin, and then moved to Poltava Oblast. For more than 15 years he has been working in the Novosanzharskiy Deep-Drilling Expedition.

Always on the front line -- that is how he was known on the front, and that is how the geological prospectors know him today. But Communist Party member Pupkov is also distinguished by his constant readiness to go to the aid of a comrade and by his genuine ability to perceive all the collective's concerns as his own personal ones. It was probably that feature of Aleksey Aleksandrovich's character that would not allow him to remain aloof from the events at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. Together with other geological prospectors, he worked several days on Account No. 904. And recently the administrative offices of the expedition received the following statement with his signature: "I request the transfer over a nine-month period of 35 percent of my wages to the fund to aid the people who suffered during the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station."

Truly, Soviet citizens never say, "It's not my problem."

5075

CSO: 1800/64

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF SARCOPHAGUS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by A. Tertychnyy, under rubric "Chernobyl: Labor and Everyday Life": "At the Foot of the Sarcophagus"; first paragraph is RABOCHAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] Reporting from RABOCHAYA GAZETA special correspondent from the construction site of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. The covering over of the sarcophagus which isolated the reactor department at the fourth unit has been completed.

Finally one can breathe more easily! The nuclear genie that was released from the reactor has again been chased into the solid concrete "bottle."

We had been awaiting this hour impatiently. Of course everyone wanted to speed up the event, but the atom recognizes only knowledge, iron discipline, and restraint. When the "roof" of the sarcophagus was three-fourths completed, it became obvious that the complete closing would have to be postponed. What had happened? I took that question with me to the construction site at the nuclear power station in late October.

"We did not have enough time to prepare the second support for this beam over here," deputy construction chief O. S. Kuvayev told me.

We were standing at the foot of the "cascade" -- a gigantic flight of stairs with steps each more than 10 meters high. The "stairs" closed off the most damaged wall, the side one, of the reactor department of the unit that had had the accident. If one were to walk up those gigantic steps, one could get to the roof of the sarcophagus.

However, at that time there was still an open, gaping hole which previously had been shown to me from marker 67 of the adjacent C building: bundles of pipes, beams, metal structurals, mounds of gravel, sand, and concrete. These and other materials that had been dropped from helicopters as long ago as May had become a lead seal covering the red-hot crater.

If one continues the stomatological analogy, the sarcophagus plays the role of a reinforced-concrete crown on an aching tooth. It is impossible to remove it

and one also cannot leave it open: first, it hurts, and second, it is a source of radioactive contamination.

The first, lower piece of the "crown" was installed by miners from the Donbass and the Moscow area. In just a few weeks they laid a roadway under the foundation of the fourth reactor building, removed a layer of dirt underneath it, and at that place poured in a concrete pillow. RABOCHAYA GAZETA discussed the miners' actions in May and June.

Where O. S. Kuvayev had pointed to a 70-meter steel beam, on those days in June there were still concrete fragments, to which radio-controlled bulldozers were only making their way through the maze of pits. They were pointed out to me at that time through a port hole in the steel body of an armored personnel carrier -- it had stopped in the danger zone only for a few seconds; three frames that had been half-exposed by the radiation remained on the photographic film. But by late October we were already walking calmly around the almost completed sarcophagus.

Thus, the "cascade" covered the side wall. The front, facade wall, which also was damaged, was reinforced by another wall -- a buttress wall. With its tremendous steel supports, its shoulders leaned against the concrete slabs.

And it was precisely at this juncture between the two faces of the sarcophagus, at a height of approximately 60 meters, that it was necessary to install a second support for the "mammoth" -- which is what the installation workers called the beam weighing many tons.

That's easy to say: "install a support." That support has to be fitted perfectly to the "seal" covering the crater. But the crater at that time was "shining" through the concrete and lead with hundreds of roentgens, and human beings could not work there -- only cranes with television control.

I watched from one of the areas in a neighboring building as that was done. Four television receivers were suspended from the ceiling and experienced engineer, operations control officer N. K. Strashevskiy was seated at the control panel with a radio set. He was guiding the installation of the seventh television camera: it provided an additional angle of vision and helped the scientists, construction planners, and installation workers to get a better evaluation of the situation.

On one of the screens one could see clearly a television camera which was supposed to be fastened onto one of the projections. Attached to a metal tripod on a platform, the television eye was hanging on a cable -- a hoisting crane held the upper end of the cable in its "beak" at a height of approximately 70 meters. Far below, near the foot of the sarcophagus, two cables were descending -- an electric cable and a guy wire for the installation workers.

As usual, the operation was being conducted by three groups: the control officers at the control panel; the crane operator in a lead-shielded booth up above; and the installation workers at the foot of the sarcophagus -- by using

the guy wires, they were shifting the cargo in the horizontal plane. The communication was by radio.

That day the cargo was the television camera.

"Up, up, up," Nikifor Ksenofontovich repeated slowly into the microphone.

"Stop! Kolya, they're supposed to pull it a little bit more..."

After waiting a bit while the guy wire was pulled tighter, N. K. Strashevskiy shouts, "Down! Down, 21! Why did you stop?"

From the loudspeaker one heard the crane operator's voice: "The cable caught. I think it broke..."

"Remove the guy wires, and we'll take a look."

Two cranes brought in the cargo. It fell into the space between pieces of pieces and certain metal structurals: it couldn't go either up or down.

"Wait a minute, guys. We'll have to think about this..."

Everyone who had gathered in the bunker held his breath. I looked at my watch: five, ten, fifteen seconds. A new set of commands:

"Down with the boom! Stop! Little to the left! Stop! A little up with the boom and down with the hook!"

It continued like this for half an hour. In the brief pauses O. V. Kuvayev pointed out, on the third screen, an unclosed part of the sarcophagus and quietly, in order not to disturb the control officer, explained:

"The first support was made on schedule. But we stalled on the second one: these metal structurals that were twisted by the explosion hampered putting it up. It's impossible to knock them down and you can't get under them from the top with the boom. We have tried every method. We pumped in liquid concrete and crushed stone. Everything drops down to the bottom. And we can't pour a lot onto the 'crown.' As soon as we put the chamber in, we'll try it with garlands again."

I was shown two garlands down below: pieces of steel beams many meters long, concrete piles, and polyethylene sacks with solid concrete -- everything tied together with heavy wire. These "crabs" catch onto the projections with their claws and fasten into the breaks, and then they are filled in with sacks of sand and cement, and then, from the top, the concrete jacket is built up...

After showing me how his installation workers were operating, young foreman Aleksandr Lipchinskiy from Chelyabinsk confidently and calmly concluded by saying:

"Of course we'll do it! But it's a pity that we have been delayed somewhat."

Well, A. Lipchinskiy and his comrades at Construction Administration 605 kept their word: the burial of the damaged reactor has been completed. One more step -- perhaps the most complicated one -- has been taken in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. Lying ahead are the operations for the further normalization of the situation at the station and in the 30-kilometer zone.

5075

CSO: 1800/64

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

TWO CHERNOBYL AES REACTORS' RECOMMISSIONING SET FOR OCTOBER

LD162149 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Two reactors of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine are to be recommissioned in October. This has been announced by the plant director Erik Pozdyshev in an interview to the Soviet national daily PRAVDA. The generating unit three, located close to the reactor damaged in an accident in April, will remain shut down for some time. The territory of the station and surrounding area are being decontaminated.

/6091

CSO: 1800/058

CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS

BRIEFS

CHERNOBYL REPAIR--The day that we have all been awaiting, the day for which we have applied so much labor and so many efforts, is getting closer and closer. The collective of Construction Administration No. 605 is completing the burial of the damaged unit of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. Quite recently the workers in the installation region completed a unique operation: they installed support beams to cover the sarcophagus. Those hulks weighing many tons were installed with centimeter precision. The operations involving the destroyed reactor have been completed. The operations could not be correctly manually there: the installation was carried out by remote-control equipment. On 26 September, at the morning changing of the shifts in the foreman's office, the installation workers gathered for an unscheduled meeting. They spoke in the most laconic manner: "The last tier of the cascade wall has been built!" "Work involving a large amount of labor is coming in to the finish line -- work that has lasted since the end of July." Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Radionov's brigade and Stepan Kondratyevich Zuyev's brigade, everyone who had participated in the completion of the important operation, was photographed against the background of the structure that they had erected. "The last stage in the construction of the sarcophagus roof has come," construction-site deputy for political affairs Viktor Nikitovich Khaprenko says. "The difficult job of covering it over is in progress. We believe that, as we did before, we will be able to cope successfully with this assignment, because our collective has representatives of 44 nationalities and we are combining the efforts of the entire country." [By PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent A. Sokol] [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 3] 5075

DEPUTY URGES SPEED-UP--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 June 1986 carries on page 6 a 300-word speech by Deputy V.G. Dikusarov of the Chernovitskiy Electoral Okrug (first secretary of Khmel'nitskiy Oblast) delivered at 19 June meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his speech he raised the issue of nuclear energy. The first nuclear power plant in his rayon is under construction, the Khmel'nitskiy AES. Its opening is scheduled for this year. However, it is 2 months behind schedule. The construction of this power station, which will supply 1 million kWh, is even more critical now that the Chernobyl AES is temporarily out of service, he argued. He criticized the USSR Ministry of Energy and Electrification for failing to give the project proper attention. He said: "Frequent visits to the construction site by the officials are unproductive. Many problems concerning material-technical supplies are poorly administrated and the quality of work is low. There are inadequate numbers of qualified construction workers, riggers and specialists to make it operational. For this reason, Minister A.I. Mayorets should take emergency measures to rectify the situation at this important project," he urged. [Editorial Report] /6091

HOUSING

KIEV OBLAST BUILDS PERMANENT HOUSING FOR EVACUEES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent A. Sokol: "They Are Building New Towns: Chernobyl Nowadays"]

[Text] They gathered, as always, in the raykom. But not in their own--in the Borodyanskiy Raykom: the party staff of the Borispolskiy Rayon had moved here.

"We will talk about everything that pertains to living," said G. I. Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, addressing those gathered there. "We will listen to everyone and consider every suggestion..."

The problems are many. The most vital one is: "When can we go home to our native areas?" For the time being there is no simple answer. Several towns are ready for this return according to the assertions of specialists--decontamination in them is being carried out vigorously. Even today those who are participating in the elimination of the accident's consequences are living in Chernobyl. But they are working in shifts: after working a set period of time they also leave. The time has not yet come to talk about permanent residence within the 30-kilometer zone: it is necessary to be firmly convinced that the health of the people is not threatened by the least bit of danger. The current task is to get settled in for the winter, to take up residence in one's own apartment or house.

Rural workers are faced with the need to organize the farms and to get their work going again. But the first item among all the others is housing. It is necessary to construct 52 new settlements.

At present the construction of 7,000 homesteads has already been expanded. With living quarters, sidewalks, roads, water lines, power lines, and commercial, domestic services and medical buildings. And everything needs to be operational by October and to be set up in a few months.

"The scope of the work is colossal," said V. Cherep, deputy chairman of the UkSSR's Gosagroprom [State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex]. "The city of Kiev and 23 oblasts are quickly forming detachments and getting down to work."

Here is the journey of the Dnepropetrovsk tire plant workers to the village of Lukashi in the Baryshevskiy Rayon. At 1100 hrs they received the assignment and at 1600 hrs they held a meeting. At dawn the following day they left, at 1400 hrs they pitched their tents and at 2200 hrs they took a section. Together with them were all the other brigades from Dnepropetrovsk--1200 people. They have 52 truck cranes and 29 power shovels. And everything is in working order. The medical station is operational, as is the mobile shop. There are no complaints about the food. On a hot day they drink kvass and cold drinks. There is a fire-fighting team standing by, as well as their own district policeman. The work, of course, is proceeding well.

E. Dubinin, deputy chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Gorispolkom and not long ago manager of a construction trust, is heading up the group. Having laid out the general plan of the settlement he recounted: "Here are our 160 houses, housing area No 2. The first area is on the opposite outskirts of Lukashi and is being built by people from Krivoy Rog, our countrymen. The old village will, as it were, unite the 310 modern homesteads."

The "wing" of people from Dnepropetrovsk is literally bristling with cranes. The brickworks are taking on the outlines of buildings before your eyes. A lot of frames have been finished. And everywhere there are foundations; the highest volume of work lies ahead. And time is being reckoned in days and hours.

It is very complicated and they have never had to cope with such tasks. But on the site they are certain about one thing: they will get everything done on time.

"We are constantly fulfilling two standards," said Anatoliy Grigoryevich Sulayev, brigade leader of the railroad workers construction group. "We are laying bricks the whole livelong day. It is not easy. But no one is complaining. We understand the situation."

The construction work in Lukashi is being carried out through the efforts of 42 large collectives. Among them are such giants as the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant, Dneproshina [tire plant], the Dneprotyazhstroy [heavy construction] trust and Dneprotransstroy [transportation construction].

Specialists even chose the color for the houses--they suggested covering the fronts with organic silicon paints. They would be as good as any in Kiev or Dnepropetrovsk. They thought out the layout of the settlement. It is not rectilinear, it moves--this is both cozy and beautiful.

The builders are trying to do everything possible so that each housing area has its own personality and the houses do not all resemble one another like twins. But there are obligatory requirements. First, the homesteads should be of equal value. There must be a storage cellar and barns for cattle and poultry and other services. The house must match the structure of the family: one-, two-, three- and four-room sizes. In the majority of houses there are three rooms. In all of them there is gas--in cylinders; and where there is a nearby gas line they are hooked into it. The tenants insist on one more thing: "We will plant gardens and flowers!" It is time to think about seedlings and seeds. A full planting in a few months.

There are also some unwritten rules for the settlement. It should have a water line, paved streets and the usual electricity, radio and communications. There must be buildings for trade and domestic services and for medical and cultural purposes. The department store, the nurse's station, the complex's reception station, the domestic services station and the bathhouse are projects of the first order and the housing areas are begun with them. But the school, the polyclinic, the childrens' combine and club buildings require time. For now they are only in the planning stages and construction won't start till next year.

It would be impossible to see all the settlements under construction in one glance. They are in dozens of rayons in the oblast, primarily in the Makarovskiy, Baryshevskiy, Borodyanskiy, Yagotinskiy and Vasilkovskiy rayons. "Binding" them, they thought about the fact that the Chernobyl farms had plenty of land. And that there were a forest, a river and a pond nearby. The planners performed a miracle--they completed the planning of the settlements in something like 10 days.

Now the builders are making havoc of the order. Nearly 30,000 of them have arrived already and in the "peak" period 70,000 are expected. Brigades from the Lvov, Dnepropetrovsk, Ternopol, Chernigov, Vinnitsa and Sumy oblasts have already gotten their work well under way. The people from Ternopol are laboring in an organized manner and with great enthusiasm. But those from the Zaporozhe, Odessa, Transcarpathian, Chernovtsy oblasts are nothing to brag about. The people from Kherson and Nikolayev made a good start, but there immediately followed a work stoppage. There were widespread shortages--a shortfall in the number of people and the amount of equipment and unsupervised work. Living conditions and rest periods were not set up right everywhere.

Problems are caused when the finished pre-fabricated houses and the sets of wooden structures and components do not come on time. They come from Krasnoyarsk, Vologda, Arkhangelsk, Kareliya and Udmurtiya--from 16 remote cities of the nation. In such a large and so strained current instances of lack of coordination are quite likely. In such a situation the best efforts of the builders are necessary. You don't help matters by complaining. Lending a hand or supervising would be more useful.

...The people of Chernobyl are waiting for the new houses. And they are not just waiting--they are hastening their completion. The Komsomolets Polesya Sovkhoz did not waste any time in setting its own construction brigade to work. And even those who do not have such brigades could be helpful.

12752

CSO: 1800/547

HOUSING

TASS: MANY EVACUEES TO RETURN SOON

LD171452 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (TASS)--Great and difficult work is being done in villages within the 30-kilometer zone around the Chernobyl AES, from which the entire population has been evacuated. It is clear today that some inhabitants who have left their homes will have to live in new places. However, there are villages, let us name two of them--Cheremoshnya and Nevetskoye--to which, after all the necessary decontamination work, the inhabitants have returned, IZVESTIYA writes today.

We accommodated inhabitants from Cheremoshnya and Nevetskoye, during the evacuation, on the territory of our Radinskoye village soviet, its chairman, Boris Demchenko, says. They did not have to go far, they settled down in the neighboring villages, outside the zone, with relatives, friends or in temporarily unoccupied houses.

Soldiers have been a great help to us, Boris Demchenko continues. First of all they carried out a thorough radiation check on location, then started decontamination work. In order to be certain they carried out decontamination twice, and the village people themselves took part in the third round of decontamination work.

Cheremoshnya is a small village, only 66 homesteads stretching along both sides of the highway. But brightly painted water fountains attached to the water pipe have already been installed here. The water pipe will soon start working and a substation and supplementary power transmission lines are being built. But the main thing is that there are people around.

There are customers at the shop, an informal but traditional meeting place and talking shop in many villages.

"Supplies are now very good," salesperson L. Storozhenko said. "There are regular deliveries of sausage, poultry, vegetables, dried and condensed milk, canned fish and meat, fats, and cool drinks, in short everything needed to provide people with a varied diet."

Pensioner M. Yatsenko: "I'm an elderly person, but I can see that everything possible is being done for us. And I would also like to thank the kolkhoz for helping us."

Bookkeeper of the local forest area M. Kuzmenko: "We were well received when forced to evacuate. We could have lived in the new places for as long as we liked, but of course everyone really wanted to get home. And now we are happy that we have the chance to return to our native village."

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

VILLAGERS RETURN TO HOMES

LD181813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's report over video on Chernobyl AES area village life]

[Text] The residents of two villages evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone around Chernobyl AES have returned home. [Video shows two people walking down a street, a trio of storks nesting on a rooftop] Along with their families and personal effects, the former evacuees have returned to their homes. Waiting for them here were the storks, which had not abandoned their nests, as well as the usual daily village work. The rye had ripened at the appointed time on the household plot of kolkhoz veteran (Dmitriy Demyanovich) and (Anna Timofeyevna Yermachenko). The feed grain needs to be stored for the winter. On the farm's meadows the grasses are also ready for mowing. The machine operators of Cheremoshnya [identified on road sign] and (Nivetskoye) are haymaking.

Specialists have done a great deal of work in the area to ensure that the new crop from this land is suitable for animal feed. Chemical workers carried out careful decontamination of fields and kitchen gardens. Houses, sheds and public premises were decontaminated. Volunteers who came to assist in the Chernobyl AES area carried out cleansing work and removed debris from every rural homestead. They cleaned and deepened wells, and checked all sources of water. They also built more than 3 kilometers of water pipelines along village streets. [Video shows crops standing in fields, a man scything, a woman working in field, combine harvesters in operation. A road sign reads: Cheremoshnya. Video shows a jeep-type vehicle, a van and a bus in village streets, as well as two women passersby, one of them pushing a bicycle. Chickens peck away in a backyard, while a woman wrings out washing]

The rural soviet is currently paying special attention to publicizing all data about the radiation situation in the 30-kilometer zone around the AES. At the village agit-point residents can obtain information from radiation experts and other specialists. The medical center is working normally. All eight villages of the (Svetanok) area kolkhozes are now working as one family. On the edge of the village, meanwhile, carpenters can be heard using axes: As in the past, people will be moving into new housing here for the autumn. [Video shows man on a truck mounted with cylinders; a trio of passersby; about half a dozen people are shown milling around outside the agit-point, two men walk past; shot of a bird perched on a telegraph wire is followed by a carpenter planing timber. A house under construction is shown]

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

RIVER BOATS, TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR WORKERS

Moscow VODNYI TRANSPORT in Russian 19 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by VODNYI TRANSPORT special correspondent V. Gonta, under rubric "Zone of Bravery, Zone of Steadfastness": "To Chernobyl, To Work..."]

[Text] Just as two months ago, we are on the special motor ship Khvylya. We are headed for Chernobyl. Standing alongside of me, examining blueprints and recording data, is the director of the Institute for the Planning of Enterprises in River Transport, Ukgipromrechtrans, A. Kovsharev. And the chief of the UkSSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the River Fleet, N. Slavov, observing the deserted green banks flashing by outside the portholes, suddenly asks, "Comrades, do we have in our country a floating hotel that can accommodate 2000 people?"

"Probably not," my associate, PRAVDA special correspondent for the Ukraine M. Odinets, answers, after thinking it over.

"Then it looks like the first one will be at Zelenyy Mys. The first in the Union. The biggest," N. Slavov said, summing it up.

I do not know how it is for other people, but the word that impresses me most is "gorodok" [settlement]. A hotel is, well, a hotel -- from the word "gostit" [to stay as a guest]. After staying a week or two, it's goodbye, best of luck, come back soon. But a "gorodok" is something more reliable, more permanent. It smells of smoke from kitchens, heat from the rooms, and comfortable surroundings. A "gorodok" is intended for a long time, something to be taken seriously. That is what it must be, and that is how it appears to the construction planners at Zelenyy Mys, a few dozen kilometers away from Chernobyl, beyond the limits of the "zone."

If today one compares the village of Zelenyy Mys, to which the Chernobyl special port was transferred, with what it was quite recently, say, two months ago, one could say: it used to be a quiet little undistinguished side street, but now it has become a broad boulevard with intensive traffic. The dredgers are preparing an approach channel for bringing in motor ships, and over there the Promin barge has brought up drinking water; a refueler tanker is proceeding with fuel for industrial purposes; a little farther away, one after another, the motor ships Dzhankoy and Kherson have passed by, on their way to

Chernobyl, carrying gravel for the "sick" reactor. Other there the Raketa is tied up at the platform, after arriving to pick up the next shift of river workers to go to work at the port... The shore has also "grown," and now has risen higher than the sea: the soil is being washed, and the shoreline is being leveled off.

When the bottom has been deepened, eight motor ships will move from the sea to the shore and, forming a fixed solid line, will form that hotel-settlement. The river workers have already dug out 670,000 tons of dirt on an area of 7 hectares. The next task will be to provide the tremendous collective with food, water, and municipal services. That task lies on the shoulders of Glavrechflot. Needless to say, it is a very complicated and very important assignment. Suffice it to state that the daily consumption of water alone will be 165 cubic [meters], and of food, more than 10 tons.

I am talking to I. M. Kovalenko, the deputy chief of the Administration of Shipments and Fleet Operation.

"I just came from there," Ivan Mikhaylovich says. "The delivery of freight to and from Chernobyl has been proceeding efficiently and rhythmically. No complaints have been made about the river workers. Incidentally, I spent the night on the Radyanskiy Soyuz..."

"Do you mean that the motor ships are already in place at Zelenyy Mys?"

"Yes. Five motor ships are already in place. Two of ours, and three from RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet. Our associates from Russia have helped us, for which we say thanks."

"So that means that the settlement is beginning to operate?" I ask V. F. Zasenkov, chief of the Passenger Shipment Administration.

"Yes. Tomorrow we are going to Zelenyy Mys to sign a contract with the energy engineers for operation. Three more motor ships from RSFSR are supposed to arrive. Incidentally, our guests are currently working in Kiev and Chernobyl -- the administrators of the river fleet from Moscow, Kuybyshev, and Minsk. All of us, working together, are fighting to remove the effects of the catastrophe. We're working as a whole country, one might say."

A large number of letters -- thousands and tens of thousands of them -- are arriving today in Chernobyl. Here are only a few of them. "I am a specialist in the field of mathematical modeling of river flow. I have been studying this problem for more than 20 years. If I can be of value, let me know, and I'll come. V. A. Grigoryev, candidate of technical sciences, Alma-Ata." "I know how to drive a tractor and a truck. I can be a painter or plasterer. My wife and I are bringing up five children. I want to help Chernobyl like everyone else. N. I. Grys, tractor operator, Zakarpatskaya Oblast." "Dear Academician Velikhov, I am a nurse and work at a sanatorium. My mother is also a nurse and she participated in the Great Patriotic War. A medic is required to help people. Please do not refuse me. Let me come to Chernobyl. G. A. Vinogradova, Tskhaltubo, Georgian SSR." "When our rayon had a flood, the entire country helped us. Now I want to be useful in Chernobyl. M. I.

Nesterenko, bulldozer operator, Pereyaslavka settlement, Khabarovsk Kray." "I am familiar with many dosimetric instruments, and have had six years of practical experience. I am the mother of two children, 18 and 9 years of age. I am willing to work in the most dangerous sectors. N. G. Muminova, dosimetry technician, Baku."

M. S. Gorbachev stated very precisely in his statement over Soviet television, "These manifestations of human spirit, of true humanitarianism, and high morality cannot fail to excite each of us."

I walk along the platform of the river terminal, on my way to the correspondents station. I can see how the tugboats have arranged themselves in a row. They are as straight as a ruler, just as though they are on parade. "What is this?" I ask myself. "I don't think there are supposed to be any parades today..." I go down closer to the water.

"We're from BSSR Glavrechflot," the people reply from the tugboats.

The river workers are a well-matched set of young people. More than half the tugboats bear the light-blue plates with the words "Komsomol-Youth Collective."

"Have you come to help?" I ask, after counting 15 ships.

They all answered with the same words that have used by everyone who has been working since the very first day to eliminate the accident, "We've come to Chernobyl to work..."

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CSO: 1800/558

HOUSING

CHERNOBYL REHOUSING, DECONTAMINATION DESCRIBED

PM311219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA correspondent A. Gotovchits and PRAVDA correspondent A. Simurov under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "We Stay With the Kolkhoz"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast--On the roads in Belorussia's Polesye district you think about just one thing: How will the old life return to the danger zone, and will it be soon? Here is a deserted little village. Houses like anywhere else. The greenery smells sweet in the gardens, truck gardens, and the village street. But it is not yet possible to live here--radioactive dust fell on the roads, trees, and fields. Nearby is another village of just the same kind--there everything is normal and clean.

"It is all clear to us now," said I. Burov, a civil defense specialist whom we met in Bragin. "We have managed to paint a true 'portrait' of the danger zone. This has helped to draw up a clear-cut action program to bring the affected region back to life. And to do so for each village, settlement, field, and road."

Great work has gotten under way in Bragin, the rayon center, to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The usually quiet city settlement has been filled with the roar of dump trucks, asphalt pavers, watering machines, and graders. Radiation meter operators are inspecting street after street, house after house, well after well. Fire trucks and mobile fluid dispensers [avtorazlivochnyye stantsii] follow, washing houses, trees, and streets with a special solution. In the park, where the tree tops are high, automatic platforms are used. Multistory buildings are also treated from such platforms.

"The radiation level in Bragin is still higher than the natural background," N. Vasilenko, chairman of the settlement soviet ispolkom, said. "Specialists maintain that if the settlement is thoroughly cleaned and washed, everything will return to normal. Stretches of grass and flower beds along Kirov, Oktyabrskaya, Sovetskaya, Gagarin, and other streets have already been dug over. The population is actively helping military subunits. Deputies and street committee members have gone into homes and explained to the residents how important it is under the present conditions to instill order also in their own home and homestead and to get rid of junk and weeds."

But the chief burden has been shouldered by military subunits and specialized road and construction organizations.

Servicemen are removing earth alongside thoroughfares, cleaning out yards, loading all this onto dump trucks, and sending it off to be "buried." Construction workers are continuing the process by laying curbs and asphalt. Trucks and trailers are delivering clean earth to the rayon center from outside the oblast and putting it down in place of what has been removed.

Things are hot these days in the literal and figurative senses of the word at the Braginskiy Rayispolkom Capital Construction Administration. Here the tasks are specified, and the actions of construction workers, planners, and road workers sent to help from Gomel, Minsk, Orsha, Smolevichi, and other cities in the republic are coordinated. Housing construction programs for the evacuees are drawn up. The rayon has been centrally allocated 900 panel-board houses. Settlements started from scratch [s kolyshka], as it were, will spring up in the northern part of the rayon by the fall, or there will be new streets in existing villages. Villagers from kolkhozes in the danger zone have settled down to live in these. It is planned to construct dining rooms, stores, bathhouses, and comprehensive consumer service reception centers.

"Reconstruction work," A. Grakhovskiy, chairman of Gomel Oblispolkom, said, "is being carried out on a wide scale. The chief thing now is to provide good-quality housing for all who have been resettled in new places. The state has allocated 250,000 square meters of prefabricated panelboard houses and other material resources to the oblast for these purposes. We will have erected 40 new settlements in places of resettlement by the fall. We will move some of the evacuees, with their agreement, to a permanent place of residence in other rayons of the oblast, where there is a manpower shortage."

The evacuated board of the Lenin Kolkhoz has been accommodated in the Live-stock Raiser's House in the village of Selets. The temporary office was busy: It was pay day. We took one, two, three interviews, and we heard virtually one and the same thing: "Yes, we stay with the kolkhoz!"

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

CONSTRUCTION, HARVEST PROBLEM EXAMINED

PM011440 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 29 July 1986 carries on page 8 under the headline "In Defiance of Misfortune. The AES Zone: A New Life Is Being Built for People" an 1,800-word interview with Sergey Pavlovich Bobyr, secretary of the Gomel Party Obkom, by its own correspondent T. Abakumovskaya, datelined Gomel Oblast.

Abakumovskaya's first question concerns this year's harvest, and Bobyr's reply reads in part:

"Everyone of course understands that much more and complex work still remains to be done, but people are fully convinced that everything possible will be done. Even though this year our fields were hit by a severe drought, kolkhoz members are working on feed procurement with total dedication. The first mowing has already been completed. Now farms in Braginskiy, Narovlyanskiy, and Khoynikskiy Rayons have joined in the grain harvest. The recent rainfall, so long awaited, gives hope for good potato, corn, and root vegetable harvests. We therefore think that, even though we have lost some fields in the AES zone, the oblast will reach last year's feed procurement level and will reach higher levels in terms of the remaining indicators."

Answering a question on construction work currently under way, Bobyr says:

"After all, essentially a new life is being built for people. Today, the obkom bureau examined the question of progress in the fulfillment of party and government decisions on the creation of proper housing and daily life conditions for families evacuated from the Chernobyl AES zone. The location of new settlement has been finally determined. A total of 4,000 well-appointed farmstead-type homes have to be built by 1 October. I also want to stress that particular attention is being given to home comforts. People must not feel like temporary residents, they must organize their life fundamentally and permanently."

Abakumovskaya's last question comprises a lengthy description of what she calls "a phenomenon which is difficult to explain," namely reports that "some performers and artistic collectives from the RSFSR, Moscow, and other concert tour associations have refused on different pretexts to perform planned tours of Gomel Oblast," and later in her question says that "more than 30 concerts were canceled in May alone."

Bobyр replies in part:

"Self-possession and calmness would have been particularly necessary at a time when all kinds of hysterical people abroad, playing on our misfortune, screamed almost as if it were a universal disaster. And the regular pasting of fliers on top of posters bearing the names of famous performers--Canceled, Canceled--really did not help to boost morale. It was difficult to explain the situation to people." Bobyr does, however, conclude his answer with praise for the numerous individual and group performers who did honor their tour commitments.

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

RIBBON-CUTTING CEREMONY AT NEW VILLAGE FOR EVACUEES

LD022008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] As we all know, the evacuees from the Chernobyl nuclear station zone have been temporarily quartered in Kiev Oblast rayons. Almost 50 new villages are being erected for them for winter. House-warming parties were given today in the first one of these, next to the old village of Lyudvinovka. Here is a report by our Ukrainian correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov.

[Begin recording] [Sokolov, against brass bands in the background] The evacuees from the village of Chapayevka, in Chernobyl Rayon, and the inhabitants of Lyudvinovka, who had given them refuge, are jointly celebrating and expressing gratitude to the builders of the amalgamated unit from Ternopol Oblast. It was they who in less than 2 months and 2 months ahead of time have erected the smart, well-equipped village in which 150 families are celebrating house-warming today.

Addressing the gathering, the first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, Revenko, says:

[Revenko] Labor collectives of the fraternal republics, and Moscow and Leningrad came to our assistance in a difficult situation. At present 70,000 builders from the city of Kiev and all oblasts of the Ukraine are working in the oblast. Today the builders are handing over the first 150 homes. I hope that, just like all 7,000 of them, they will be happy, pleasant...[interrupted by applause]

[Sokolov] The builders are being presented with a commemorative banner, pennants for the best of them, while the builders are handing over a symbolic key to the new residents. Now the ribbon at the entrance to the main street, named Ternopolskaya, is being cut.

[Unidentified man speaking in Ukrainian] Welcome.

[Multitude of voices in Russian] Thank you...Thank you very much...

[Sokolov] Well, the village has been built quickly but not haphazardly. The houses are high-quality, of brick, covered with slate, varied in their architecture and finish. Every one has a veranda.

I am congratulating some new residents. They are farmer Mikhail Yefimovich (Tsarinkov) and his wife Feodosiya Yevmenyevna. Well, this house is not much worse than the one you left in Chapayevka.

[(Tsarinkov)] Well, mine was much worse. My house was made of timber, not like this one. What more can you say.

[Sokolov] But did you still feel sorry?

[(Tsarinkov)] I felt sorry, very sorry. I lived there for 40 years.

[Sokolov] Well, let's hope you will get some 40 years here too.

[(Tsarinkov)] Sure, I think probably even longer. [end recording]

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

TRUD ON PROVIDING NEW HOMES FOR EVACUEES

PM080916 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Report by correspondent S. Prokopchuk under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: The Echo of Events": "By the Laws of Brotherhood"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast--Night has fallen outside, and a lively conversation begins in the clean and cozy room. The participants are one large family. Twenty of them! Mariya Mikhaylovna Yaremenko has given a home to so many of them.

Blidcha is just one of Ivankovskiy Rayon's villages which welcomed evacuees from the Chernobyl AES 30-km zone. A well known place in Polesye. A village of partisan glory--this is where the legendary Sidor Kovpak had his headquarters.

"Did you know that they had not even planned to bring any people from Pripyat here?" village soviet chairman Olga Grigoryevna Stupak asked with amazement. "They thought of keeping us in reserve. But as soon as our people learned about the misfortune and the rayon staff's intentions, they became indignant: 'Why not us as well? Let us have some evacuees.'"

More than 200 persons are temporarily housed in kolkhoz members' homes today. More than 4,000 in the rayon as a whole. Driver Ivan Popyan gave a home to 11 persons, television workshop foreman Nikolay Savchenko to 6. In other words, everyone housed as many as he could. Pensioner Mariya Yaremenko, with whom my story begins, offered housing to the largest number of victims. Her spacious home is now reminiscent of a hostel. She gave a separate room to each of the six families, while she herself moved into "temporary accommodations."

People from Pripyat have not that much longer to live under these fraternally hospitable but nevertheless crowded temporary housing and everyday living conditions. A few days ago 1,161 families were given the keys to well-appointed apartments at Troyeshchina, one of the best neighborhoods in the Ukrainian capital. A total of more than 7,000 new apartments in Kiev and Chernigov will shortly be occupied by families of power industry workers evacuated from the actual AES settlement.

Those who are now working on the decontamination of the power station's main building, the repairs to technical equipment, and the preparation of the No 1 and No 2 power units for startup, are using the tour-of-duty method. The same system is used by construction workers and collectives engaged in eliminating the consequences of the accident. Those on tour of duty live in the "Belyy Parokhod" floating settlement on eight moored diesel (electric) ships offering temporary accommodation.

Equally intense work is now under way in rayons where evacuees from villages in the 30-km zone have been housed in private homes. Construction workers are working from early in the morning until very late at night, at an accelerated pace, without any holidays or days off, building homes for those who will not be able to return to their native places in the immediate future.

"It is for this group of victims that we are building everything that you see," M. Shevel, chairman of the Kiev Oblast Trade Union Council, explained. "All those who need it will have well-appointed housing by October at the latest."

I met with Mikhail Ivanovich, who had just returned from Chernobyl, on the outskirts of Makarovskiy Rayon's Lyudvinovka village. A green field flourished here until quite recently, and yet now, literally 1 and 1/2 months later, a most beautiful settlement has been erected and named "Ternopolskiy" by the builders. It has been named for the oblast which erected these original stone cottages with outbuildings, each one of them different from the rest.

The first 150 homes were occupied recently. People from Ternopol Oblast are doing everything to ensure that the families which have suffered can settle down as quickly as possible in the new place and have everything they need. The houses are centrally heated, with portable gas stoves and small cabinets with crockery and cutlery in the kitchens. There are tables and chairs and beds with bed linen in the rooms. The cellars contain potatoes, vegetables, and gardening tools. All this is the gift of the oblast's kolkhoz members.

More than 7,000 such homes have to be built. About 70,000 professional builders and members of student construction detachments have arrived from all regions of the republic. Every oblast has resolved, under the principles of fraternal sponsorship, to build hundreds of homes using its own forces and material and technical resources.

"We are touched by the concern shown by our sponsors," I was told by Vitaliy Alekseyevich Kostroma, first secretary of the Makarovskiy Party Raykom. "Convey our sincere thanks to them through the newspaper."

Construction workers from Kiev and dozens of the republic's other oblasts are erecting a large number of homes for the evacuees. More than 2,000. Much has been done already, but much still remains to be done before the onset of the cold weather in Borodyanskiy Rayon, where over 17,000 people from Chernobyl have been housed in a brotherly fashion, in crowded conditions, but everyone gets along fine.

It was Sunday, but I found almost half of the party raykom bureau in the office of Nikolay Sergeyevich Mironov, first secretary of the Borodyanskiy Party Raykom. The conversation was concise, businesslike, and terse in a military fashion. The essence of the problem: Where to house and how to feed the construction workers and students arriving from Kiev and from Kharkov and Crimea Oblasts. How to accommodate in a matter of a few days the enormous bulk of materials and equipment and to get down to work immediately....

You must agree that to erect so many homes in just 3 months is a most difficult task, which is hardly possible to resolve without precise interaction between all departments and organizations. But while there are basically no problems in housing construction, the situation is rather poor as regards public buildings of prime necessity. The construction of bath-houses, medical institutions, stores, dining rooms, and workshops is progressing wretchedly.

The times demand greater energy, efficiency, and effectiveness. Like the qualities displayed by workers from the "Ukrsovkhozspetsstroy" Trust from Dnepropetrovsk's No 246 Mobile Mechanized Column when drilling wells on the edge of Makarovskiy Rayon's Vablya village. In less than 1 month Stanislav Ivanovich Terekhov's team has commissioned its third well. The norms have been exceeded 2-3 times. They worked around the clock, without cigarette breaks, without any prodding. They had their meals and slept right there, in the field, in their mobile home.

"Never mind comfort," Stanislav Ivanovich said. "People from Chernobyl will need water here tomorrow. And we will provide it."

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CSO: 1800/058

HOUSING

CONSTRUCTION FOR EVACUEES OF 30 KM CONTAMINATION ZONE

In Khmelnytskiy Oblast

Kiev SIISKI VISTI in Ukrainian 6 Aug p 3

[Article, published under the rubric "Surmounting the Disaster," by SIISKI VISTI special correspondent L. Myronenko, Kiev Oblast: "The People of Khmelnytskiy Oblast Build: On Schedule, With High Quality"]

[Text] There are two large construction sites in Volodarskiy Rayon, in the villages of Zrayky and Lobachiv. Subdivisions of the Khmelnytskiy Oblast Agrostroy are constructing 240 dwellings for evacuees from the village of Cherevach in Chernobylskiy Rayon. Almost 1,500 persons representing the various construction trades are working on the project.

According to Ya. A. Matis, head of the oblast Agrostroy, construction in the village of Zrayky is well along. The dwellings are already under roof. Finishing touches have been completed on almost 100 dwellings.

We approached one of them. Girls were varnishing the exterior wooden enclosed porch. We introduced ourselves. Valentyna Antonivna Zaloha, in charge of a finishing crew from the oblast Agrostroy's Volochyskiy MPMK-223, joked: "Remove your shoes. We are ready for occupancy here...."

We opened the door. Party organizer Mykola Lukych Nechypurenko walked up.

"56 square meters just in usable dwelling space!" he said.

Three rooms. Nicely whitewashed ceiling. The tastefully-selected wallpaper was done nicely and neatly. Large windows provided the spacious rooms with plenty of light. Two stoves accessed on the hall. Finishing touches had been completed here as well.

"Have you tested the stoves?" we asked the girls.

"You bet. Although it was raining at the time, the stoves did not let us down. They kept us nice and warm," Valentyna Antonivna opened the stove door. "The stovemakers did a good job."

We walked out onto the enclosed porch and put our shoes back on. The party organizer said: "There is a party meeting today. You are welcome to attend. Quality of construction will be the topic of discussion."

No notice had been posted. Mykola Lukych went around to all the party members working at the construction site -- a total of 56.

Volodymyr Kuzmych Probytyuk, head of a combined crew from Starokonstantinovskiy MPMK-19, was trying to get a floor in one of the rooms finished before dark. He stopped work for a moment. He replied to the party organizer: "I'll be there; the fellows will complete my quota for me."

Their motto here is one for all and all for one. It is the same on all crews.

Party members form the core of the construction workforce at Zrayky. Some of them, such as Volodymyr Kuzmych Probytyuk, head combined brigades. They include bricklayer Viktor Kuzmych Mamalyha from Novoushitskiy MPMK-15, finish and trim worker Yanina Petrivna Kazmirchuk from Letichevskiy MPMK-14, and Yuriy Nikolayevich Vasilyev, head of the Alma-Ata-86 college student crew.

We gathered for the party meeting. There was one item on the agenda: ahead-of-schedule completion and high-quality construction of housing for the Chernobyl people. The village council in the village of Cherevach, Chernobylskiy Rayon, had sent Olimpiada Romanivna Adamenko to inspect the dwellings.

"There is no last-minute rush to complete, and that is good. But quality should be even better," the construction project party organizer emphasized in his remarks. "We are measuring our performance against the leaders -- the Starokonstantinovskiy people from MPMK-19 and the workforce from Volochisskiy MPMK-32."

The party organizer also named lagging performers. Krasilovskiy MPMK-36 has fallen behind the housing construction schedule.

Emphasis was placed on the most important items at the party meeting: representatives of the construction workers in each subdivision will turn over the keys to the dwellings to the Chernobyl families. The new occupants will be completion-inspecting the dwellings. It is essential that all without exception be satisfied with the job done by the builders. Quality of work is the most important item at present. This is also the concern of the party organizer. He personally inspected the dwelling being completed by a crew led by Mykola Ivanovych Holota from Khmel'nitskiy MPMK-21: "How is it, Ivanovych, that you whitewashed the ceiling without pointing the masonry? Do it over." The construction worker blushed in embarrassment.

Self-criticism also was in full voice at the party meeting.

"Today it was necessary to redo some of the flooring which had been laid," acknowledged Viktor Ivanovych Mamalyha. "Of course people are tired. But we are not entitled to relax our efforts...."

Party member Mykhaylo Hnatyuk, Komsomol group organizer on a combined brigade from Khmelnytskyi MPMK-14, spoke at the meeting. He proposed revising the daily earnings contribution to account 904 -- the nuclear power station disaster relief fund. His proposal was approved unanimously.

The next morning, before work began, 5-minute meetings were held in all subunits. I attended one of them, held by the members of the Alma-Ata-86 student construction crew from the Kazakh State University. The good work done by this group was discussed at the Khmelnytskyi party meeting. The Alma-Ata people are no newcomers to construction. For example, Bolotkan Rakhimov, a law student, had previously worked in construction for quite some time. He graduated from a construction trades secondary technical school prior to induction into the military. Stanislav Apryshkin has had practical work experience. He is the student group's foreman. Fedir Kovalenko, a law student, prior to induction into the military had worked as a rebar man at a reinforced concrete products plant. These boys served in Afghanistan and earned decorations. People also speak enthusiastically about Bulat Baygabatov, a party member and the group's commissar. He is a member of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. He recently took leave from the construction site -- he had to go to Moscow to attend a plenary session of the Komsomol Central Committee. His work quota was met by his comrades during his absence. Bulat is now back, once again displaying an example on the job.

The 30 members of the student work group gathered in front of "their" house. They were addressed by their commander, Yuriy Vasilyev: "This is our first visit to the Ukraine. All of us have a single desire -- to overcome the disaster and to help our friends. Ten of us are party members, and six were recently discharged from the military. A resolution was adopted at the party meeting: to complete the dwellings for occupancy by the Chernobyl families by 20 August. How about it, comrades? Are we going to let them down?"

These kind of people do not let you down. In just two weeks time they had unloaded 15 carloads of building materials, had built three dwellings with sheds and cellars, and had erected fences around the completed dwellings....

The brigade led by Volodymyr Kuzmych Probytyuk, whom we have mentioned above, is working in a highly-productive manner. They are tasked with building five dwellings. Two are already completed. The expert builders from Starokonstantynivskiy Rayon are proud of these houses. On one of them there is a sign in colored plaster reading "I am the first!" This is the first house built by the Khmelnytskyi construction workers in Zrayky. A fine job has been done by Volodymyr Kuzmych Probytyuk, Oleksandr Yevhenovych Veyko, Volodymyr Pavlovych Kucheruk, Leonid Vasylyovych Kostyuk, Vasyl Stepanovych Storozhuk, and Petro Savych Lyubonka....

Volodymyr Probytyuk's brigade is working without anything being rejected as substandard. A banner waves over the dwelling in its honor. They are greatly assisted in their work by foreman Boris Vasilyevich Voyeykov. It is his job to see that the construction workers are provided with high-quality materials, the proper tools, and that their daily needs are taken care of.

Incidentally, a person who eats well works well. The members of V. K. Probytyuk's brigade, cheerful and animated, have just come back from the dining hall. They have a free moment, and so they have decided to have their picture taken in front of the house they have built with their own hands.

In Fastovskiy Rayon

Kiev SILSKI VISTI in Ukrainian 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Article, published under the rubric "On the Pages of Newspapers," by N. Tsyupa: "For the People of Chernobyl"]

[Text] There is a law which prevails among our people which is not recorded in any document, and yet it has become part of our destiny, a part of our actions and thoughts as one of the most striking features of the Soviet way of life -- it is the law of human kindness. A high degree of sympathy and a sincere need to come to the aid of one's comrade at a difficult moment were particularly clearly manifested in connection with the disaster at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station.

Working people in Kiev Oblast's Fastovskiy Rayon also took this disaster to heart. Many patriotic initiatives originated here on the first days following the disaster. The Fastov city and rayon newspaper PEREMOHA promptly responded to them, introducing a new regular feature under the heading "The Law Of Human Kindness." Since that time it has become a regular feature. The materials published under this heading include brief news items, reports from where things are happening, and statements by farmers and workers -- it has reported on volunteer work Saturdays, contributions by the people of Fastovskiy Rayon to the Chernobyl Relief Fund, about local people who directly participated in disaster recovery efforts, and about how the people of the rayon received and found quarters for evacuees.

Soon the first construction worker tent cities appeared in the villages of Fastovskiy Rayon, and stakes marking out new streets appeared in the most picturesque parts of Yakhniv, Tomashivka, and Dorohynka. Extensive construction of housing for evacuated families commenced in these villages, and articles appearing under the rubric "Law of Human Kindness" became thematically enriched. The newspaper is presently acquainting its readers in detail with construction progress, living conditions for the construction workers, socialist competition among construction crews, and is informing the reader on assistance being given to the construction workers from Vinnitsa Oblast by members of cooperatives, persons active in culture and the arts, rayon organizations, and farmers in whose villages the evacuated families will soon be taking up residence ("On a Hill by the Lake," "Volunteers," "On Vinnytska Street," and others). Many articles are accompanied by photographs.

On the Bilshovyk Kolkhoz in particular, they are preparing a hospitable greeting for the new residents. For many years the workers of this farm have been united by a strong friendship with the workers of the Serpukhovskiy Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast. The newspaper has told how Russian friends are helping the construction workers with materials, has told about the initiative of the railroaders of Fastovskiy Rayon, who are working on building housing on

the Bilshovyk Kolkhoz during their free time, doing shock-worker labor -- two dwellings are built in five days ("A Microrayon Grows").

The members of the Fakel student construction detachment from Vinnitsa Pedagogic Institute are the heroes of one of the articles appearing under this rubric. This detachment is tasked with performing more than 70,000 rubles worth of construction in less than two months time. Hero of the Soviet Union O. Matrosov has been entered onto the rolls of this detachment, and the students made the decision to transfer the money earned in his name to Account No 904.

As an illustration, using examples from daily life in this urban rayon, the newspaper PEREMOHA reveals the finest character traits of our contemporary, discussing lofty moral values in a straightforward manner, without excessively impassioned tone, and particularly that one which we call today the feeling of a single, indivisible homeland.

In Periyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayon

Kiev SILSKI VISTI in Ukrainian 7 Aug 86 p 3

[Article, published under the rubric "Surmounting the Disaster," by SILSKI VISTI special correspondent D. Krokhmalyuk, Kiev Oblast: "Construction From Cherkassy Oblast: New Streets of Hlanyshevo"]

[Text] Construction workers from Cherkassy Oblast are building 215 dwellings in four villages in Periyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayon for persons evacuated from a 30-kilometer zone around the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. By a few days ago 95 dwellings had already been completed and turned over to the worker acceptance board. Approximately 3,000 persons head out to the construction sites each day. 443 of them are students from 11 higher educational institutions in five union republics.

Representatives of 12 organizations from six rayons in Cherkassy Oblast are building 70 houses in Hlanyshevo. Practically every rayon is building an entire street of houses. And the streets bear the names of these rayons: Chyhyrynska, Shpolyanska, Chornobayivska, Zvenyhorodska, Zolotoniska, and Korsun-Shevchenkivska. Let us take a stroll along these streets and see what the construction people have accomplished.

Chyhyrynska Street

Intensive work activity is in progress on Chyhyrynska Street from dawn to dark. Electricians are putting in street lighting, street crews are paving the street proper and the sidewalks, and the members of student construction detachments are fixing up the yards.

Mykola Kryvoruchko's combined brigade from the Chigirinskiy MPMK is completing the job of facing with tiles a three-room brick dwelling right at the head of the street. According to schedule the construction workers are to complete it

on 20 August, but they have decided to complete the entire job by a considerably earlier date.

Incidentally, facing the house with tile is an initiative on the part of the brigade members, as they feel this makes the dwelling more attractive. In addition, they themselves decided to improve the appearance of all windows with wooden exterior window frames. In short, they are doing everything they can to make the Chernobyl people like their new home.

All construction workers understand the importance of their assigned task, and for this reason are not just putting in a fixed work day but are working as much as is needed. Cooks from the Zolotonosha Public Eating Facilities Enterprises Association bring breakfast, lunch, and dinner to the construction workers right at the jobsite. Thanks to this at least one and a half to two hours of valuable working time is saved in the course of the day.

Brigade leader Mykola Kryvoruchko replied without hesitation when asked to name outstanding members of his crew: "Everybody. What kind of a team would it be if some people worked better and some people worse?"

Shpolyanska Street

Volodymyr Tserkovnyy's brigade from Shpolyanskiy MPMK-2 has been working here from the very beginning of the project. They hammered in the first stake on the bare site, so to speak. Now they have virtually completed building two beautiful houses of white brick. This represents almost 2 months work.

When Tserkovnyy was told a week ago that it was necessary to be ready on schedule for the framers from the Leninska Zorya Kolkhoz in Shpolyanskiy Rayon, who had come to complete the roofs over the enclosed porches of the new houses, the workday was ending. The brigade leader gathered together all the brigade members: "Tomorrow we must complete the porches. And before dark. For this reason I propose that we stay here today after work. Whoever is not willing can put his tools away."

It is easy to say "remain after work," for they leave the job at 10 in the evening anyway. Nobody walked off the job, however. Yuriy Knyazev, Vasyl Fedko, Serhiy Kovalenko, and the rest of the 10 members of the crew remained on the job.

Last Saturday the worker board accepted the completed dwelling with a rating of excellent.

Zvenyhorodska Street

The windows of the houses on this street smile toward the sun, and the houses seem to be boasting of their beauty to one another. We walked into one of them. At work here was Nina Rashkevich's crew of plasterers and painters from Zvenigorod MPMK-2, which came here to paint and plaster the homes being built by Zvenigorod construction workers.

"In just a matter of days," explained A. P. Shylo, chief of staff at Cherkassy Oblast headquarters for construction of dwellings in Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi Rayon, "Nina Nikolayevna's crew has completely plastered two and has begun a third house. Next on the agenda is the painting."

By the time this article appears, Nina Rashkevich's close-knit crew will be about to hand over all three completed dwellings to the acceptance board. I believe that the work done by these fine workers will receive a fine rating, for all of them have worked conscientiously, from the youngest member of the crew, Galina Osipenko, to the brigade leader.

Chornobayivska Street

Young men wearing student detachment coveralls were standing by a cement mixer. They were members of the Obninsk-86 detachment of the Obninsk Nuclear Power Engineering Institute -- Vasiliy Tolmachev, Boris Popenkov, and Sergey Terekhov. They were preparing mortar for construction workers from Chernobay and, as I was assured by concrete and mortar facility mechanic M. M. Kutsenko, they are doing a fine job. They are turning out 20 cubic meters of mortar per day, which is almost twice the standard quota.

As soon as the students from the Obninsk Nuclear Power Engineering Institute learned that houses for families from Chernobyl were being built in Kiev Oblast, they immediately went to the Komsomol committee and requested that a detachment from their school be sent. In the past students from Obninsk had worked as a rule only within Kaluga Oblast. But this year they obtained authorization to come to Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi Rayon.

In Ivankovskiy Rayon

Kiev SILSKI VISTI in Ukrainian 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Article, published under the rubric "Surmounting the Disaster," by SILSKI VISTI special correspondent V. Serhiychuk, Kiev Oblast: "Kirovograd Oblast Construction Workers Will Hand Over 180 Keys to New Houses to Evacuated Chernobyl Families"]

[Text] Fifth-year students from the Kirovograd Agricultural Machine Building Institute came to Sukachi in Ivankovskiy Rayon with the oblast's first construction detachments, when the streets of the new village were still being laid out. After their arrival, the fellows set up a cement mixer and poured the first footings right on the heels of the staking crews.

The student detachment led by Serhiy Hrechko has now completed tens of thousands of rubles worth of construction work. They have turned over more than 30 completed house foundations to the framing crews. The boys have done truly shock-work labor, and earned a mark of excellent for their third work semester.

Rural construction workers from many rayons in Kirovograd Oblast are working conscientiously alongside them. Mykola Ivanovych Shportko, chief engineer of the Ulyanovskiy Interkolkhoz Mechanized Column, invited us to step into a

house the keys to which could be handed over right today to the new occupants. And they will most assuredly thank Ulyanovskiy workers Sergey Ivanovich Kravtsov, Nikolay Fedorovich Farinnyy, Vasiliy Ivanovich Klyshkin, Mykhaylo Ivanovych Yaremchuk, Lidiya Oleksiyivna Klymchuk, and Mariya Dmytrivna Shkolyarenko for the fine job they have done.

The people at headquarters have praise for the workers of the Kirovograd Oblremstroy Trust, who have completed five houses and promise to complete the remaining five in August. A Labor Glory Banner has been raised in honor of this workteam.

V. V. Popov's brigade from the construction and installation administration of the Kirovograd Oblast Potreboysuz has also done a fine job -- in a span of eight days six men poured the foundations and completed the walls of a shopping facility.

"The oblast's rural construction workers," stated A. M. Shvydenko, spokesman for the Oblagrostroy, "have been assigned the task of erecting 75 houses. Interior finish work has begun on most of them: we are installing plumbing fixtures. Our road crews are about to put the gravel down for the streets and sidewalks."

I. I. Kutovyy, chief engineer of the Oblagrodorstroy, whom I met on a future street, commented that the road crews could be accomplishing more if sufficient street work sites were ready for them. Why are they unable to get moving? Many organizations have left building materials and structural components on the site of future streets and sidewalks, blocking the work site. For example, the Aleksandrovskiy Interkolkhoz Column, headed by Comrade Usyk, put a cement mixer in the middle of the street.

In spite of the shortcomings we have mentioned, a neighborhood is taking clear shape in the northern part of this future village. But in the southern part nothing definitive seems to be taking form. Work teams from Kirovskiy Rayon in Kirovograd which are working in this section have appreciably dropped behind their neighbors. This applies in particular to the Kirovogradtyazhstroy Combine, headed by S. I. Zhadanov.

"Stanislav Ivanovich," stated A. S. Chulyukov, secretary of the construction job party organization and second secretary of the Znamenka city party committee, "is of the opinion that somebody other than him is going to deal with this matter, that he will not have to get involved."

A rather strange attitude, to be sure. Comrade Zhadanov essentially failed to respond to a critical article in the newspaper KIROVOGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, which three weeks ago pointed to a lack of organization on the part of management at the Kirovogradtyazhstroy Combine. The only explanation for this is irresponsibility on the part of Comrade Zhadanov.

I would like to believe that in the very near future the combine's workforce will get moving: a few days ago the first secretary of the rayon party committee from Kirovograd's Kirovskiy Rayon, O. K. Tupchiyenko, and V. Ye. Aleksandrovykh, chairman of the rayon executive committee, visited Sukachi.

They now have a clear picture of the construction situation, and one can therefore expect that Comrade Zhadanov will finally grasp the importance of building housing for the people of Chernobyl.

Incidentally, it has already been decided to enlist to help Kirovogradtyazhstroy a machinery overhaul plant, a furniture combine, and the oblast automotive administration, which are located in Kirovskiy Rayon.

...A surprise awaits every new resident of Sukachi who receives keys from the people of the Kirovogradoblremstroy Trust. The construction workers are for the time being keeping secret just what it will be. Of course it will be something nice for the Chernobyl families, who were evacuated from their own home area. We only hope that the future residents of this new village will find out as soon as possible about these nice surprises.

3024

CSO: 1811/39

HOUSING

EVACUEES' MATERNITY HOME DESCRIBED

PM051908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by O. Gusev and N. Larionova: "The Hundredth Child"]

[Text] No, it is no mistake. The 100th child recently came into the world in the big, friendly family of women and children evacuated from Chernobyl and placed in the "Ukraina" sanatorium. The happy mother is Lyubov Tumanova, chief of the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz.

And how much joy has been caused by this little boy coming into the world. Chief cook Tatyana Filippova Semenyaka arranged a surprise--a big, beautiful cake. And everyone in the sanatorium--there are 250 people--sat down at the table to mark the happy event.

In all, more than 130 children have been born in this building, lost among the pine trees in the little health resort of Vorzel. Irina Shepet, a worker at the "Yupiter" plant in Pripyat, gave birth to a son precisely at the moment of the explosion at the fourth reactor unit--26 April 1986 at 1:26 in the morning. "We were very frightened by the explosion: The lights went out at the Pripyat maternity home," Irina remembers. "But it only took a few moments to get everything sorted out. All the surgeries and doctors were working in spite of everything and did not leave their places. And this is the result: I have a healthy little boy growing up."

Twisting and turning through picturesque countryside, the road from Kiev to Vorzel stretches ahead like a slender ribbon. Wherever you look--everywhere the magnificent pines cluster along the roadside, and now and then little white summer houses flash past. It is along this very road that happy fathers--mainly workers from the Chernobyl AES--hurry to meet their long-awaited children on Saturdays and Sundays. It is a pleasure for them to see that their families are comfortably settled and receiving top-quality medical treatment. They are happier in their work because of this.

The problems of rescuing newborn babies and taking in children and expectant mothers from the 30-km zone were the reality facing the collective of the "Ukraina" cardiology sanatorium. In a matter of hours the sanatorium was transformed into a medical institution not only providing care of a high professional standard for mothers-to-be but also doing everything necessary

to ensure that every one of them was surrounded with daily care and attention.

This took a considerable amount of effort, of course, L. Litvak, the sanatorium's head doctor, recalls. Everyone--from doctors, sisters, and orderlies to cooks and waitresses--for almost the whole of the first month worked virtually nonstop in order to cope with their new duties. We set up beds in the administrative block and often did not go home at night. Differences in official position bothered no one when such highly unpleasant work as washing diapers was done by people with diplomas--and totally voluntarily at that.

The sanatorium workers and the evacuees, who, through habit, are called convalescents, have become one big family. Everything has been done to give these women, temporarily isolated from home, domestic comfort and human warmth. Even a "surrogate father" has been chosen. This is what Mark Semenovitch Orlovskiy is jokingly called. He is entrusted with such delicate matters as meeting mother and child when they come out of the hospital. Imagine how painful it would be for a young mother if she had no one to meet her on this special day. But as it is, there is a car, flowers, and even a "father." Then a celebration is organized for everyone to mark the arrival of an addition to the big family.

All the children have been born healthy. Only once was it necessary to place a child in intensive care--the child was quickly assisted, and now he is fine. The cooking of children's food has been organized here at the sanatorium. Ten medical sisters went on an intensive course for this purpose, and there have been no problems since then. The young mothers are in cozy rooms as if they were at home. Each one lives in a separate one-room apartment with all facilities. In the maternity home they are given a complete layette for their child and at the sanatorium a child's cot, baby carriage, and bath are already waiting for them. The young mothers speak particularly warmly of section head Larisa Porfiryevna Ivleva, sister Tatyana Pavlovna Kharchenko, Doctor Valentina Aleksandrovna Dobrynina, dietician Lyudimila Vladimirovna Glavatskaya, Matron Valentina Stanislavovna Strokach, waitress Olga Aleksandrovna Sidorchuk, and laundress Olga Vladimirovna Kharchenko.

You only had to say to Tatyana Filippova Semenyaka, our chief cook, that you were bored with tasteless food, Larisa Kozlenko, engineer at the Chernobyl AES, recalls, and in the morning various pickles, smoked ham, or sausage would be waiting for us on the table. Our unusual maternity home was particularly "abundant" in twins. I myself gave birth to Artem and Aleksandr. And two of my friends also gave birth to twins. All the children are healthy and well-fed. And this is largely thanks to the good workers at the sanatorium.

Kolkhoz worker Galina Aleksandrovna Bendyuzhko, mother of 10, was feeling fine. But she had begun to play up recently, the nurses complained jokingly. When she was offered a two-room "luxury" apartment she flatly refused: "I need all 10 of my hopes who, as you can see, are all tiny tots,

to always be in my sight." They had to give in to her and give her one room as she asked. This rather noisy family is expecting an addition--the 11th child.

The day 1 September arrived and on this day, as normal, all the Chernobyl school children went to the Irpen secondary school. The sanatorium provided them with new uniforms, exercise books, and bags.

There were 300 children living at the sanatorium. They all had to be kept occupied, their summer vacations organized, and preparations made for the new school year. And this is where students from the Kiev Teaching Institute helped out. They came right to the Chernobyl children and spent the entire student vacation with them. The children took part in noisy, happy sports days, and there were inspections by Pioneer teams. But the pride of the sanatorium was its exhibition of the children's creative work, "1986--Peace Year." There were drawings and articles made from wood and clay.

But fate ordered things in such a way that the big, friendly family of evacuees soon began to go its separate ways. The women began to disperse to new apartments allocated them by the state. Many were in tears as they left the hospitable home that had given them shelter at a difficult time and where they had experienced for themselves the love and concern of the motherland. As many as 120 young mothers are already celebrating moving into new apartments.

It is deserted here now, L. Zakordonets, secretary of the sanatorium's party organization, complained. There are no children's voices, and the soccer field is empty. We had gotten very used to our unusual "convalescents." It was difficult, we had no sleep at night, but we nevertheless feel that they brought a refreshing air to our sanatorium and taught us to work to our full capacity.

/6091

CSO: 1800/060

HOUSING

KOLKHOZ CHAIRMAN RECEIVES EVACUEES

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 10, Oct 86 (signed to press 19 Sep 86) pp 111-117

[Article by POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE special correspondent Aleksey Abramov, Makarovskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast, under rubric "Warriors on the Ideological Front": "Nikolay Tyapko: Essay on a Kolkhoz Chairman Who Accepted Chernobyl Evacuees"]

[Text] "Commissars in the present stage of the struggle for the development of socialism..." That is what M. S. Gorbachev called our party cadres and aktiv. That group also includes propaganda specialists. Their commissar role manifests itself clearly, in particular, during the operations to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Together with the party, Soviet, and economic agencies of the Ukraine and Belorussia, the propaganda specialists from those republics took onto their shoulders a tremendous share of the work and responsibility.

One of those commissars is Nikolay Alekseyevich Tyapko, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy, Makarovskiy Rayon, and administrator of a school of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Evacuation

Late one evening in Nikolay Tyapko's office gathered a group of chief specialists and the administrators, as they are called, of the economic subdivisions, who had been urgently called by him: the chief veterinarian, the chief zootechnician, the chief economist, the chief farm engineer, etc. They might have assumed that they had been called to attend a regular political class, because almost all of them were students at the school of the principles of Marxism-Leninism which was administered by the kolkhoz chairman. But the school year had already ended, and the springtime field operations were in progress. No, they had gathered to discuss a question that was not stipulated by any course curriculum or any practical assignment.

"The decision has been made," Nikolay Tyapko said, "to evacuate the population from a 30-kilometer zone around the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We have been shown great honor: We are to receive the Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz, with its people, equipment, and livestock. Comrades, we have only one night to prepare for this: the evacuees will begin to arrive tomorrow morning. Every

specialist will have to think the situation over very carefully and, by morning, report his recommendations: the veterinarian, where to house the livestock, and the accountant, how to accept and recount the animals."

The alarming news from Chernobyl spread to the neighboring rayons. And the word "evacuation," which was familiar to many people only from history textbooks, was spoken more and more frequently at the raykoms and the local Soviets. At an emergency conference at the Makarovskiy Party Raykom, Nikolay Tyapko and other kolkhoz chairmen were told that they might have to accept people from the zone adjacent to the nuclear power station, if it was deemed that there was a potential danger to their health. Therefore Nikolay Tyapko and the Soviet deputies walked around to the houses ahead of time, finding out from the people living there how many people they could accommodate and where they would put them.

"Might have to..." That is how people talked at the raykom, and that is what people wanted to believe. But the events took on an extraordinary and dangerous nature. And so, at 65 populated places which had hovering them an inaudible and invisible and therefore much more terrible misfortune, 30,000 families were given two hours to collect their things, after being advised to take with them only the barest necessities of life. Everyone thought that it would not be for long.

With grief in their heart, more than 90,000 persons left their homes, their plowland, orchards, animal farms, and shops, their ancestors' graves, and monuments to war heroes. Twelve kolkhozes and sovkhoses, 14 enterprises, and 15 construction organizations set out, in the attempt to get away from the unexpected calamity. They took with them more than 42,000 cows, hogs, and horses.

The Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy was supposed to accept more than 500 people from Chernobyl. They also expected the arrival of 2000 head of livestock.

A Single Family, the Soviet Family

That night many people, including Nikolay Tyapko, the kolkhoz party organization secretary, and his deputy, got no sleep as they stayed up, planning their actions for the next day. It was not until sunrise that, taking turns, they dozed off for a few minutes.

The buses proceeded with headlights blazing, two abreast. In the bus windows one could see intense faces and silent people. Alarm and hope were in their eyes. In front of the village Soviet, kolkhoz chairman Nikolay, representatives of the party raykom and the rayon ispolkom, and deputies to the village Soviet were waiting for the evacuees from the Chernobyl villages of Chapayevka and Gorodchany.

Residents of the villages of Fasovaya and Lyudvinovka greeted the evacuees as though they were kinfolk. This is no exaggeration: some of them even asked relatives who were visiting to go home, so that there would be room for the evacuees. The people perceived their neighbors' misfortune as their own personal misfortune.

Two deputies to the village Soviet got on each bus carrying the evacuees and told the driver what street to drive down. As a rule, their voters lived there and they knew one another very well. People were already waiting for them in front of the gates...

The bus stopped in front of one house. "Three people can go into this house," the deputy told the bus passengers. "Who wants to go?"

The host and hostess walk up to the three people who have got off the bus -- a woman holding a sleeping child in her arms, and her father, an old man who is holding onto a bundle of his meager belongings. Quietly they take the child and pick up the bundle. And they say, "Come on in." A meal had been prepared for the guests, and their beds had been made. "Make yourselves at home..."

Nikolay Tyapko also took some evacuees into his own house -- the family of Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz chairman Aleksey Vladimirovich Kirilchuk, consisting of five people. He gave them one of the rooms. That is the way they tried to find places for people to stay: an agronomist with an agronomist, a zootechnician with a zootechnician, a tractor operator with a tractor operator, so that the people would have interests in common and so that it would be easier at any time to combine forces to resolve any urgent tasks.

Over a period of 2.5 hours all those who had arrived were received, were given the opportunity to wash up, and were assigned to houses.

Some of the kolkhoz members turned over their homes to the evacuees. Animal-farm mechanizer Ivan Ivanovich Gudzevatyy and his wife, milkmaid Nina Danilovna, who had built their new house only last year, offered it to a family of 11 people (so that they would not have to be split up among several houses), and they themselves went to live in temporary housing... The evacuees' glances became warmer, and people began to show calm, confidence, and gratitude.

For 18 hours in an uninterrupted flow, trucks carried cows, calves, hogs, and horses. They were unloaded, recounted, washed, and taken out to urgently constructed summer enclosures. Twilight was falling.

"During that period," Nikolay Tyapko recalls, "I learned who was who among the specialists. The conditions were very difficult. People worked 12-14 hours receiving the livestock, and many of those people were women who had children waiting for them at home. But no one said, 'I'm tired, can someone replace me?' The girls in the accounting office -- Zinaida Vasilyevna Pignastiy, Zinaida Ferapontovna Ignatenko, Lyubov Konstantinovna Kulaga, and Galina Vasilyevna Kirpach -- received and recorded the livestock that had arrived. During the daytime you could see what had been brought up, and how many, but during the night... The animals, which were not accustomed to being shaken up on the road for many hours or to the noise of the motors, were in a state of shock and did not want to get out of the trucks. Sometimes the girls pulled them out of the trucks (and sometimes the animal was a hog weighing as much as two quintals!). Under ordinary conditions, if I had said that it was necessary to work at night, people would have found a reason why they could

not do so, but now no one said a word. The receipt of the livestock ended at 0400 hours the next day."

Nikolay Tyapko and the kolkhoz's party organization deputy secretary Nikolay Gudzevatyy checked to see how the acceptance of the evacuees was proceeding, to see that their vehicles were washed, their drivers fed, and the livestock lists were drawn up properly, and organized the urgent milking of the cows (they had not been milked for 48 hours and it was possible that they could stop producing milk).

The next morning the wives of the two kolkhoz chairmen were already together, cooking in the kitchen and feeding the chickens. Nikolay Tyapko and Aleksey Kirilchuk dashed off to the first joint session of the agricultural artel boards of governors, and their children went off to school. They had already begun operating as a single family...

And families like that appeared in every home. Even though they did not have any blood kinship, something else manifested itself during those difficult days -- the spiritual kinship of Soviet people, a kinship that is nurtured by the deep-rooted foundations of the socialist way of life: readiness to go to one another's help, humaneness, and unselfishness. Because we are all one single family. The Soviet family.

"Didn't anyone refuse to take any of the evacuees into their home?", I asked Nikolay Tyapko.

"Not on our kolkhoz," he answered. "The newspapers wrote that there had an incident of that kind in Kolonshchina. One man was obstinate about it. 'These people are strangers,' he said. 'No one knows them here...' But the other people in the village expressed such disdain for him that he immediately came running up, with tears in his eyes, saying, 'Put somebody in my house.' But they didn't do that. As you sow, so shall you reap."

The Best Medicine

"How are we supposed to work under the new conditions?", Nikolay Tyapko wondered. Because the situation really was an unusual one. Moreover, it was an emergency situation. But his experience as a Communist manager and as a propaganda specialist helped him to find the correct path, to make the correct decisions.

He realized that giving people a roof over their heads was only half the job. For them, country people who are accustomed, during periods of hard work, to working from sunup to sundown on the field, on animal farms, and in vegetable gardens and orchards, and who live by the proverb "A day of work in the spring will feed you for a year," the best medicine is work.

"It's necessary to get people to think along these lines," Nikolay Tyapko told Chernobyl chairman Aleksey Kirilchuk and the party organization secretaries of the two kolkhozes that had now become fraternal ones.

General meetings of the kolkhoz boards and meetings of Communist Party members were held. Without wasting any time, the people jointly resolved the vitally important problems.

In the morning, Nikolay Tyapko and Aleksey Kirilchuk had outlined a work plan.

"Today we'll plow the land," the chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy says. "It will take 20 tractors." Then he asks the manager of Krasnoye Polesye, "How many tractors can you provide, Aleksey Vladimirovich?"

That is the way that the two chairmen, and all the other workers on both kolkhozes, worked together.

The mechanizers got friendly with one another rapidly. As they competed, they did not forget the common cause -- the harvest. If the equipment broke down, they helped one another to repair it, right there on the field.

There was an increase in the kolkhoz herd. It was necessary to supplement the number of milking units, to arrange proper water supply and machine milking. So the electricians and the installation workers, working together smoothly, went into action. A commercial dairy farm was built, equipped, and activated within a few days on the Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz.

In discussions with kolkhoz members, Nikolay Tyapko said, "The accident at the nuclear power station took agricultural land out of circulation. It has been computed that Kiev Oblast alone will lose approximately 25,000 tons of grain, 70,000 tons of potatoes, 30,000 tons of milk, and 1000 tons of flax. It is our task, comrades, to make up some of these losses, and to produce more products than planned. The conditions for doing this exist on our farm. We have had an increase in the number of working hands and in the amount of equipment... Moreover, the intensive technological schemes for cultivation of the fields have revealed our tremendous reserves."

The word is also deed, V. I. Lenin wrote. A word that is truthful and penetrating and that is expressed at the necessary moment lifts the spirit, multiplies people's energy, and then, like a good seed, sends up shoots resulting in a harvest of the nation's achievements.

And that is the way it was here. Chernobyl combine operators Anatoliy Ivashchenko and his assistant Anatoliy Ushatenko overtook their counterparts from Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy in their competition, by harvesting grain from an area of 130.3 hectares and threshing 171.3 tons of grain. And they took first place in the competition.

Nikolay Tyapko provided three days of work for all the evacuees (this complicated matter took half a month). The people from Chernobyl helped to dry the flax, and to weed the potatoes, sugar beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, and seed wheat, loaded bales of hay onto the tractors, and stacked up the bales of hay in sheds.

In order to give the evacuees a more graphic view of the fruits of their labor and the final result, and in order, as Nikolay Tyapko puts it, to "tie" the specialists and mechanizers to the land, he assigned to the people from Chernobyl for their care 126 hectares of corn and 150 hectares of potatoes, and for the field-cultivation brigade, in order to involve the women in the work, 32 hectares of fodder crops. The Chernobyl mechanizers work under the supervision of their own specialists. And the person who holds them accountable for those hectares is their chairman.

At an open party meeting of the Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy and the Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz, Nikolay Tyapko said that it was gratifying to note that the people from Chernobyl, "without any vacillating have joined in agricultural production," and he expressed the conviction that "by joint efforts we shall resolve the tasks confronting us." The party meeting obliged both chairmen "to take under their supervision the work of every animal farm and brigade. The basic attention will be concentrated on preparing to lay in supplies of fodder and to harvest the grain crops," and in "displaying the maximum amount of attention and concern for the people who have arrived here and in reacting promptly to their requests and recommendations."

This Is "In Our Department"

Nikolay Tyapko is often seen on a farm, in a field, at a site where a village is being built for the evacuees, and in the homes that have welcomed the people from Chernobyl. In people like Tyapko, it is difficult to delimit the areas and times when they are acting as economic managers and when they are acting as propaganda specialists. In such people, professional activity is inseparably intertwined with public, political activity. Perhaps this constitutes one of the secrets of the results that Tyapko achieved in the emergency situation, one of the secrets of his influence upon those around him. An economic manager cannot do or say one thing, and then say something else at political classes. And it is a very good thing that, when resolving various production questions with the greatest amount of complexity, he feels that he is indeed a propaganda specialist who is responsible not only for the economic condition of the farm and for the equipment, but also for educating people.

To a large extent, labor success depends upon increasing the activity rate of the human factor, upon the ability and the striving to work in a new way. People work eagerly and apply their efforts and knowledge more completely to the common cause if they feel that others are concerned about them and about improving their working and everyday living conditions.

"Don't the evacuees have any needs? Could it be that they are a bit embarrassed to come to see me?" Nikolay Tyapko thought to himself. And so he himself began going to the various homes.

He asked them whether they were comfortable, whether the roof was leaking, and whether they had received potatoes (the kolkhoz issued approximately 20 tons to the evacuees), clothing, and underwear (the rayon personal-services combine brought them in and issued them).

One evacuee asked for firewood, another for a truck so that she could visit relatives in a neighboring rayon, and a third asked for help in getting her pension (her documents had been left behind in the 30-kilometer zone). Tyapko promised to help them. He promised to help some people immediately, and others within a short period of time. For example, concerning the truck he said, "We can't give you one today or tomorrow -- all the vehicles are out on the field. But in a couple of days we can. Is that okay?"

Operating in the villages, as throughout the rayon, were medical brigades and temporary out-patient clinics for examining the evacuees and constantly monitoring the population's health. The people were acquainted with the situation, were given explanations concerning what they should do in the situation that had developed, and were given the necessary medical advice in discussions and by means of the local radio and newspaper. But whenever the chairman himself went into a home, he had to answer the most varied questions himself.

Because ignorance is the source of rumors and alarms. So propaganda specialist Nikolay Tyapko prepared for discussions concerning the topics that were troubling people. The questions that were asked most frequently during the first days were: what is the radiation rate around here, is the radioactive discharge from the fourth reactor continuing, when will the reactor be buried, and what foods can be eaten or what foods is it recommended not to eat? Then people began asking when they could return to their home towns, when they could expect their children to come back from the camps...

V. I. Lenin once said that a person engaged in political enlightenment cannot answer a question from the citizens by saying, "That's not in our department" (Vol 44, p 172). And so political enlightenment specialist Nikolay Tyapko attempted to explain everything, to dispel the rumors, and to convince or reconvince people.

Toward evening he dropped in at the home of Mikhail Danilovich and Sofya Pavlovna Titarenko. Alena Osipovna Gorlenko, who had moved in with them, was returning from work with a pitchfork on her shoulder.

"Thank you, thank you for everything," she told the chairman. "Mikhail Danilovich and Sofya Pavlovna are good people... When we came here, they said, 'We'll live in the stable and you can stay in the house.' Now we're all living together like a single family. We dig potatoes together, we prepare the meals together... Thanks to everyone -- those who took us in, and those who are building a new village for us. I just don't know how we can ever thank these good people."

This praise somewhat disconcerted Nikolay Tyapko, as though all this was his personal merit.

"But what if this had happened to us?", he asked Alena Osipovna. "Wouldn't you have taken us in?"

"Of course we would have!"

"Deactivating" the Minds

When he was studying the course "Vital Questions in the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the CPSU" with the students, propaganda specialist Nikolay Tyapko could scarcely have thought that he would temporarily become an advanced warrior in Soviet diplomacy.

One day in May, several "Icarus" arrived in Fasovaya. Ambassadors from more than 50 countries arrived on them.

One night, about two days prior to their arrival, Nikolay Tyapko got a telephone call from the party raykom.

"Nikolay Alekseyevich, you will be receiving the foreign guests. The ambassadors want to become acquainted with what has been done after the Chernobyl accident to guarantee safety for the public and the normal functioning of the national economy, and to see what jobs and everyday living conditions have been provided for the people who were evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone."

Prior to that telephone call, Tyapko had never had anything to do with diplomacy. He thought to himself, "With people like this, you have to keep a sharp lookout! Maybe they will include a few people who will want to hook us on something."

Not much time remained. He went out to the front steps and looked around. Everything seemed to be in order. He would have to sweep up once again, water the flowers, and plant new ones, and touch up the paint here and there on the fence. He began to prepare his statement, but he didn't have much time for that, so Nikolay Tyapko decided simply to tell everything as it had been and as it was now.

The diplomats, wearing European suits, multicolored African clothing, or the white burnouses of Arabs, walked up the steps into a small home. Two signs were hanging on it. One said, "Fasovaya Village Soviet of People's Deputies, Makarovskiy Rayon." The other, recently hung, said, "Chapayevka Village Soviet of People's Deputies, Chernobylskiy Rayon."

After the people from Chernobyl -- village soviet chairman Pavel Stepanovich Kozlenko and Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz chairman Aleksey Vladimirovich Kirilchuk -- told how smoothly the evacuation of the population had been carried out, and in such a well organized manner, and how warmly they had been welcomed at Fasovaya, the floor was given to Nikolay Tyapko. He told the ambassadors about the situations that were already mentioned above, and then he deemed it necessary to make the following statement.

"I know that rumors are circulating in the West, to the effect that not all the evacuees have been provided with work. Well, we've got plenty of work for everyone. If you express the desire, we can provide work for you too."

The diplomats were able to be convinced of that when they spoke with the evacuees and visited the homes where they were living. They showed particular interest in inquiring about the medical services provided for the inhabitants. Most frequently their questions were addressed to Nikolay Tyapko. At the outpatient clinic the ambassadors were told that, after the evacuation, all the evacuated population of the Krasnoye Polesye Kolkhoz had been examined. Not a single instance of disease connected with the discharge of radioactivity had been detected. Nikolay Tyapko told the guests that they could have a proximate blood test made at the local sanitation and epidemiological station. Those who desired to do so took advantage of that proposal. Within ten minutes the analysis indicated that the blood was normal. Several diplomats, who were interested in the dosimetric services provided to the citizens, asked to check the Geiger-counter results also. The results: there was no radioactive contamination. After visiting the local dairy plant, the guests were convinced that the output there was under the strictest dosimetric monitoring.

"This trip has definitely been beneficial," Republic of Mali ambassador Abdulay Amadu Si said. "I am convinced that it will help to 'deactivate' the minds that have been infected by the malicious disinformation being spread outside the confines of your country. The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The commotion being raised by the Western information media concerning the Chernobyl nuclear power station will be a boomerang against those who do not want to see the true danger for all nations -- the danger of an all-destroying nuclear cataclysm. I completely agree with Mikhail Gorbachev's warning about the great chasm that will open up if a nuclear war comes crashing down on mankind. Before it is too late, everyone must must even more actively for peace on earth."

A few days later, Polish journalists came to the Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy. They told Nikolay Tyapko that, in Poland, many questions had arisen concerning the Chernobyl accident, as well as sometimes unhealthy rumors that had been intensively circulated by Western "voices" that had shouted themselves hoarse in broadcasting their base lies to the entire world about the "terrible destruction" and "thousands of victims." The journalists came to make a television film that would give the Poles the truthful information.

Then Nikolay Tyapko answered questions asked by a Hungarian newspaperman who said that the Chernobyl disaster had caused pain in the hearts of his compatriots. He felt it his duty to tell them about the bravery of Soviet citizens, and about the sensitivity and responsiveness of the inhabitants of the rayons who had cordially welcomed the evacuees...

"I have difficulty imagining how all of this could have occurred in the United States if there had been a similar accident," Mike Davidow, correspondent of the American DAILY WORKER newspaper, said. "No one would have taken into his home, free of charge, a person who had to be fed and clothed. No one would have assumed the expenses of building new housing. But in your country the government has taken care of all of this. We shall tell that truth to the people of America."

A Stork Circles Over the Settlement

On 2 August Nikolay Tyapko and hundreds of kolkhoz members -- local ones and ones from Chernobyl -- stood in the central square of a settlement that does not yet appear on maps. Was it really so long ago that it was only a clear field, he wondered.

Marches blared from loudspeakers. A light breeze unfurled the banners on their tall flagpoles, rippled the white cloth covering the granite monument, and rustled the red ribbon that barred entry to the main street. Hundreds of people had gathered for the festive opening of the settlement.

It was already evident in May that evacuees from the Chernobyl villages of Chapayevka and Gorodchany would not be returning to their home towns. On 5 June Nikolay Tyapko met here, on the field, the first warriors in the combined construction detachment from Ternopol Oblast -- 300 persons -- and showed them a plot near the village of Lyudvinovka where it was planned to erect housing for the evacuees. And now, less than two months later, he, together with other members of the working commission, accepted here a new settlement consisting of 150 brick buildings, each with its own homestead.

Nikolay Tyapko and Aleksey Kirilchuk visited the construction site almost daily. Hanging over the detachment headquarters was the slogan "People of Ternopol Oblast! By our shock labor, let's render assistance to the people of Chernobyl! Let's turn over well-built homes by 15 November!" The date on the banner had been painted out and corrected four times: first, to 24 August, then to 10 August, and finally to 1 August. Nikolay Tyapko saw that the construction workers were working conscientiously and were building in a loving way, as though building for themselves. From Ternopol Oblast the truck drivers brought the freight shipments precisely. The chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Gorkiy tried to help everyone in whatever way he could. When a delay developed with the delivery of bricks, he provided the kolkhoz's bricks. After a heavy shower caused the earthen walls of a trench for the pipeline to collapse, he sent people to correct the situation... It was no accident that at the festive meeting that was dedicated to the opening of this first settlement, out of the 52 to be erected in Kiev Oblast for the Chernobyl evacuees, party obkom First Secretary Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko mentioned among the names of those who had put their heart and soul into the construction the name of Nikolay Tyapko.

Nikolay Tyapko was standing to the left of the podium, and he saw superintendent Taras Druzhka, who on 6 June had driven in the first peg on the site of the construction project that had just begun, as he handed over a tremendous symbolic key to chairman of the Chernobyl Chapayevka Village Soviet, Pavel Kozlenko, and invited everyone into the settlement. The settlement was named Ternopolskiy, as a sign of gratitude to the construction workers.

Then a Ukrainian folk song in honor of the dear guests was heard. The red ribbon in front of the entrance to the main street was cut and, to the applause of those present, the first people set foot on that street were its

future inhabitants -- the people from Chernobyl. With sunburned faces and calloused hands, they march along -- the men wearing cloth caps and jackets, and the women wearing flowery kerchiefs -- and are embarrassed by the honor rendered to them. On the front steps of every house, two girls wearing Ukrainian national clothing and with wreaths of flowers on their heads, present to the host and hostess the traditional welcoming gift of bread and salt, and the keys to the house, and wish them health and happiness.

The night before, Nikolay Tyapko and Aleksey Kirilchuk, accepting the settlement from the construction workers, visited the homes. Every home has a homestead with a shed for livestock and poultry (chickens that had been a gift from the people of Ternopol were already clucking away there); a reinforced-concrete cellar; a stack of dry firewood; a rack for drying pots and pans; and even a stump (150 of them were brought in!) for splitting firewood on; and a dog house. On the fence, near the gate, is a new mailbox with a small key on a thin piece of wire. All the houses have bottled gas, electric lights, beds with bed linens, towels, and chandeliers. Each kitchen has a table, three stools, cooking and eating utensils (pots and pans, plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks, etc.), buckets, jars of pickled foods and stewed meat, bags containing buckwheat and rice (30 kilograms each), and there are potatoes in the cellar. There are shovels, rakes, and pitchforks. Everything that the villager needs! Over the front steps the Ternopol builders hung horseshoes -- the symbol of domestic prosperity. Every house, including the homestead, costs approximately 27,000 rubles.

The chairman of the Chernobyl Kolkhoz moved into one of these new houses. Standing on the front steps, Nikolay Tyapko and Aleksey Kirilchuk saw a stork in the sky. The builders had specially erected in the settlement a tall pole with a wheel on the top of it, so that those birds, which, according to folklore, guard people's happiness and prevent misfortune, would nest in Ternopolskiy.

The stork made a few circles over the pole and then flew away. But Nikolay Tyapko knows that this was the scout. The stork never lands as he flies in the first time. Next year he will return with his mate, and they will establish a nest.

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5075
CSO: 1800/59

HOUSING

NEW TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR CHERNOBYL AES PERSONNEL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Article by special PRAVDA correspondents O. Ignatyev and M. Odinets:
"House Warming at Zelenyy Mys"]

[Text] A snow-white flare takes off from the waterhead of the Kiev Hydroelectric Power Plant and steadily makes its way to the mouth of the Teterev River, towards Zelenyy Mys. This place name does not yet appear on the maps, but today a lot of people are talking about it. Today there is a house warming in a new settlement that has emerged in a short space of time in an ancient village formerly called Strakholesye.

Chief of the Ukrainian Main River Fleet N. Slavov tells about the events that led up to this occasion.

"When the idea was first proposed to transfer the power engineers and construction workers at the Chernobyl AES to a new duty settlement," he said, "it was decided to erect housing quarters quickly on the water before the start of housing construction on land. Many multi-passenger motor vessels were sent here to the mouth of the Teterev from the Dnepr lowlands and the shores of the Volga and Kama. While they were en route work was begun on deepening the river which was shallow in these parts. Five suction tube dredges were rushed here to begin excavating a seven-hectare area. The area was hydraulically filled in, an embankment was shaped, and an asphalt road was built so that cars and busses could take people to the ships, and freight to the construction site. Literally to the planned day, a mooring dock and an access path to it were completed. The AES workers who had up to now lived in summer Pioneer camps, warmly welcomed the comfort of the ships. All the more so because arrangements had been made for eating places, shops, and recreation.

In the meantime the construction of the Zelenyy Mys settlement was proceeding at an accelerated pace..."

The motor barge Vinitsa passed us on our port side. Waves from the captain's bridge welcomed our "flagship" flare.

"I brought in construction materials to Chernobyl," commented N. Slavov as he watched the passing barge. "The river fleet is very actively participating in the construction of the special duty settlement. In order to increase the traffic capacity of the Chernobyl river port, it had to be reconstructed on an emergency basis. It now can handle up to 25 tons of freight daily."

In the distance on our port side we could see the ships' docking area, and behind it, the village of Strakholesye. Further to the left one could just make out the little houses of Zelenyy Mys. Our hydrofoil ship quickly moored to the pier, and we went ashore. Soon after, on our way to Ivankov we caught sight of the town itself. Girls in white caps were planting young trees along carefully laid paths. A little further away a group of women was laying out a large flower bed.

The houses looked quite picturesque. The first section of the new settlement consisted of combinations of one-story and two-story houses. Durable, long-term buildings housed one-, two-, and three-room apartments. We dropped in on one house which had cozy, light rooms, furnished bedrooms, kitchens with gas stoves, bathrooms, and colored television sets. But there was a damp streak on the wall of one of the rooms.

It turned out that the Svir, Kuybyshev, and Volgograd plants of the Soyuzenergozhilstroy [Power Plant Housing Construction Administration] sent wooden house sections with poor plumbing fixtures. That became obvious after the plumbing was hooked up. In some houses the parquet floors bulged because of water seepage and water marks appeared on the wallpaper. Director of the Soyuzenergozhilstroy V. I. Ryabko came here and was obliged to hear quite a few justified complaints of deficient workmanship. The principal fault of that office was that it caused a delay in the completion of construction work in the settlement. Some people have been criticizing the planners for wasteful design work. Not everything has yet been settled and put in order. During a shift change, in some places in the small houses I happened to see that two residents were using one cot. However, corrective measures are being taken and deficiencies are being eliminated. One cannot do otherwise because the night and morning cold temperatures foretell of the coming winter.

The new residents of Zelenyy Mys have for their convenience a cafeteria seating 100 persons, a department store, a public bath, and a medical complex. Two more cafeterias seating 500 persons will soon be opened. Construction of the second section of the settlement is now being planned. This will include a town center with administrative buildings, a House of Culture, domestic services enterprises, a film theater, and athletic facilities.

The Yuzhatomenergstroy [Southern Nuclear Energy Construction Trust] has exerted much effort to rush the construction of buildings that will house 1,300 AES special duty workers. Also making intensive efforts were the subdivisions of the trusts Yuzhteploenergmontazh [Southern

Thermal Power Installation Trust] and Soyuzatomenergomontazh [All-Union Nuclear Power Installation Trust]. Through their efforts underground utility lines have been installed and the inhabitants of the settlement have been provided with modern conveniences.

During the first days of October, on the eve of the house warming, heating was installed in the cabins of all 13 motor vessels moored to the shore at Zelenyy Mys, and the outer walls of the deck quarters were lined with thick panels so that the people on the ships would not be cold in the winter.

On the other hand, permanent apartments for AES power engineers and construction workers will be built near the village Nedanchicha in Chernigov Oblast, near the railroad. Here, on the shores of the Dnepr, within a period of two years there will be a new city with 30,000 inhabitants engaged in the servicing, repairing, and construction of two more AES units. It has long since been given the name of Slavutich.

And what about Zelenyy Mys? For the time being it will continue to be the principal location of the duty brigades. After the new city is completed it will become a recreation center for the AES collective and construction workers.

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HOUSING

TRUD OUTLINES PROBLEMS IN WORKER RESETTLEMENT

PM241243 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by special correspondents S. Prokopchuk and A. Savayan under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Echo of the Event": "Apartment for a Shift Worker"]

[Text] Pripyat--"zelenyy Mys"--Kiev--At some time after midnight we were awakened by heavy, echoing steps on the deck and rather hoarse men's voices. It was possible to guess even from snatches of conversation that one of the nuclear station's shift squads had arrived for a rest.

"Couldn't you keep the noise down, you guys?" a querulous, sleepy voice called out quite close by.

"Sorry, man..."

After 10 minutes the bustle in neighboring cabins subsided, and silence reigned once more on the motor ship. The "Tadzhikistan"--one of 15 ships adapted to provide temporary accommodation and constituting a settlement on the water--or the "White Steamer," as the people of Chernobyl have nicknamed it, subsided into a deep, predawn sleep.

More than 3,000 people are now resting here, on motor ships, after strenuous labor shifts in the closed zone. They are chiefly power workers. Plus a few construction workers. But they mostly live in crash pads [bytovka]. After each 15-day tour of duty the power workers give up their bunks to the colleagues coming to take their place and return to their families. After resting for 2 weeks, they return to continue the struggle against the consequences of the accident and to reanimate the remaining power units. The first of them, as we have already reported, is working under test conditions.

The rhythm of the shift workers' life is uneasy and difficult. Whoever we spoke with, they all understand that this is a temporary, enforced thing and that sooner or later things will sort themselves out. And there are signs of this: Literally in the space of 6 weeks, an incredibly short time, an entire shift workers' town of panelboard houses with a bathhouse, cafeteria, polyclinic, and supermarket has risen up in a bare field where only last

summer we saw geodesists with theodolites. It has been named "Zelenyy Mys." Gas and water have been laid on. The settlement is not far from the bank of the Pripyat. From here the berths with refitted and already heated motor ships are well visible. Many workers will evidently have to winter here.

It takes just over 30 minutes to get to the AES. The round-the-clock work that the republic's road builders have done to construct virtually in a few weeks a magnificent modern highway linking "Zelenyy Mys" with Chernobyl and Pripyat--work of colossal volume and strenuousness--may truly be called a feat.

In a couple of years "Zelenyy Mys" will cease to be a shift workers' settlement and will most likely switch to the role of a boardinghouse for the power workers, who will move from here to their new city near the village of Nedanchichi in Chernigov Oblast. It is planned to construct it over 2 years using the resources of all the fraternal republics. And in terms of its architecture and the city-planning decisions it has been conceived as a model city, a city of the future.

But that is in the future, albeit the not distant future. But now winter is approaching. Few days remain until the end of October, which has been set as the deadline for solving the housing, social, and domestic problems that arose right after the accident at the fourth reactor unit.

The press and television have already done justice to the great, prompt construction in Kiev Oblast. Some 53 villages have been constructed for the people of Chernobyl. Some 8,000 houses of the homestead type in 10 rayons of the oblast have already been occupied, and the construction of 203 sociocultural, consumer, and trade projects is being completed. Persistent work is being done to solve housing problems and to find employment for the people of Pripyat.

And yet problems still remain. Let us take the shift workers' settlement "Zelenyy Mys" again. Its construction times are dragging on. Some 1,500 people were to have moved into new accommodation back in September, but the event was postponed until October, and then only for 850 people for the time being. Following the creation of the "sarcophagus" and the test commissioning of the first reactor unit, work has been extended on decontaminating the polluted territories and equipment and preparing for the industrial operation of the second and third reactor units. This means more and more new specialists are needed. And they are arriving every day, from throughout the country. Where are they to live? Where are they to dry wet protective clothing? All strive to get on board the "White Streamer." There are decent conditions for relaxation there, and the food is very tasty and varied. But the liners cannot take more than the prescribed number of people.

Until recently 400 apartments that had already been prepared for occupation were standing empty: There was no water and, thus, no heat either. But when water was laid on to the neat, lovingly finished, and already furnished apartments, the plumbing failed. The wallpaper and floors bulged with the damp, and leaks appeared even on outside walls. It was ascertained that this

"gift" had been presented to the new residents by the collectives of the Svirsk, Kuybyshen, and Volgograd plants of the "Soyuzenergozhilstroy" All-union Association. As a result, not only was the people's move into new accommodation at "Zelenyy Mys" postponed but the joy of the move was also badly clouded.

"The shift workers working under conditions of a still heightened radiation background will move into houses later, almost last of all. But it should be the other way round. Unfortunately, the decontamination center is still not ready, although it should have been commissioned first of all," Vladimir Alekseyevich Berezin, chairman of the nuclear station's trade union committee, explained.

The mass move of people to "Zelenyy Mys" without a decontamination center is extremely undesirable, so AES specialists warn. Is it needed or not? Yes, radiation measurers say, if only from a preventive viewpoint. The decision was adopted, but time has passed and so far only the frame has been completed.

No, no one here complains, for they understand the whole importance of the work entrusted to them. There is no denying that in the special zone, where work on eliminating the consequences of the accident is still continuing, people have been forced to encounter a mass of complex technical problems. But it sometimes happens for certain leaders these problems push into the background the daily life of people who simply do not have time to be concerned about themselves and who, as it were, do not feel like it when faced with such important tasks.

As is known, it has been decided to make housing available to the AES workers in Kiev and Chernigov: 7,500 apartments plus 2 hostels with 1,000 places in the Ukrainian capital and 500 apartments in Chernigov. The local organs have been instructed to find employment as quickly as possible for members of the shift workers' families and to make places available in pre-school establishments and schools for the children.

"The matter has now been organized well," N. Simochatov, chairman of the Power Station and Electrical Equipment Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, reported. "Imagine, on 1 day 3,000 apartments were handed over to us at once!"

"We are very soon to allocate a further 428 of the remaining apartments. So we will fulfill our task in full," Nikolay Vasilyevich Lavrukhin, first deputy chairman of Kiev Gorispolkom, said.

The city has made available the first thousands of apartments for the shift workers' families chiefly in Troyeshchina and on the Kharkov highway. This is understandable, for there they are seeking to create city districts, as it were, for the people of Pripyat. All the more so as this is temporary housing, for 2 years, until the power workers' new city is built. But now

that the directive deadlines are expiring, housing being commissioned at any end of the capital is being given over for occupation. This has sharply accelerated in October the pace of occupation of people rendered homeless.

"The gorispolkom's substitution of certain houses for others when the lists have already been drawn up, the apartments allocated, and the certificates written out, is the second reason why the Pripyat people's resettlement has been somewhat delayed," Sergey Sergeyevich Shishov, chairman of the republic committee of the sector trade union, pointed out. "This is also happening because of the not entirely thought-out organization of the resettlement."

...of course, all this will be settled and resolved. But such annoying lack of coordination should not have been allowed to happen and should have been eliminated during precisely those days when hundreds of people could already have been calmly getting settled into their apartments. This is a lesson for the future.

/9738

CSO: 1800/056

HOUSING

SPECIAL ZONE VILLAGES REINHABITED

PM171445 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 July 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,100-word report by own correspondent N. Baklanov, from Kiev Oblast's Poleskiy Rayon, which describes in part a car trip to the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES in the company of B.Ye. Demchenko, chairman of Radinskiy village soviet, on whose territory the inhabitants of two villages within the zone, Cheremoshnya and Nevetskoye, were temporarily housed following their evacuation. A brief introduction to the report indicates that these are two of an unspecified number of villages "to which the inhabitants have returned following the performance of all the necessary decontamination operations." At one stage of the journey the village soviet chairman requests that the brakes be applied and is then quoted as saying: "Quite recently this was the location of the checkpoint for access to the zone. Now we have 'won back' some of the land from the radiation; we have also shifted the border of the zone, which in this place has ceased to be designated '30-kilometer.'" The conclusion of the report describes the arrival in Cheremoshnya, the presence of people there, and the availability of goods at the local store, and it quotes remarks on the situation by the storekeeper, a pensioner, and an accountant, who states that "we are happy to have been given the opportunity to return home."

/6091

CSO: 1800/058

MEDICAL SERVICES

UKRAINE HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD040908 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Interview with Ukraine Health Minister Anatoliy Romanenko by correspondent; date and place not specified--recorded in Ukrainian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Medical services are keeping a close eye on health protection of everyone involved in relief work at Chernobyl. Filters and insulators are wisely used, protective clothing is compulsory, as well as individual radiation counters. There is also a strict limit on the time one can spend in the station's vicinity. Remote-controlled robots are more widely used now. The main thing is to preserve people's health. There is no cause for alarm whatsoever in the rest of the Ukraine's territory, although in certain parts of Kiev and Zhitomir regions, some sanitary and hygienic measures are still being taken. A constant survey of radiation levels is carried out everywhere. Strict checkups on the quality of water and foodstuffs are also implemented. Doctors have checked dozens of thousands of people, and thousands of tests have been carried out in the laboratories. Their results give us grounds to say that there is no danger for the people's health.

/9365

CSO: 1800/447

UDC 614.3/4:614.876(476.2)

RADIATION HYGIENE OF GOMEL OBLAST SANITATION-EPIDEMIOLOGY STATION

Minsk ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE BELORUSII in Russian No 9 (signed to press 5 Sep 86) pp 59-61

[Article by A. G. Kondratyev, M. A., Vinogradov, and A. A. Verbovnikov (signed to press 27 Dec 85), Republic Sanitation-Epidemiological Station (Chief Physician Yu. S. Danishevich), Gomel Oblast Sanitation-Epidemiological Station (Chief Physician Z. A. Khupal)]

[Text] Abstract. Long-term radiation hygiene work undertaken at the Gomel Oblast Sanitation-Epidemiological Station is described. An examination is made of problems concerned with the control of ionizing radiation sources and personnel working conditions. Operations planning, specialist training methods, and achieved results are discussed. Three references. Key words: Gomel Oblast Sanitation-Epidemiological Station, radiation hygiene, work experience, specialist training, results.

The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the use of radioactive and other sources of ionizing radiation in the national economy is constantly expanding.

This is primarily explained by the fact that those sources facilitate a highly effective resolution of scientific and technical problems, enhance higher productivity, and reduce material losses. According to state statistics departments, the use of radioactive isotopes in industry alone for non-destructive quality control yields an annual economic impact of 30 million rubles for the country as a whole.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of ionizing radiation sources for the diagnosis and treatment of a large number of diseases, and for the conduct of scientific research concerned with various spheres of human endeavor.

The widespread use of various kinds of ionizing radiation sources in the national economy has made it necessary to create appropriate subdivisions within the state sanitation inspection system that would be responsible for controlling the safe use of ionizing radiation sources, environmental

protection against radioactive contamination, and the prevention of radiation sickness in persons who come into contact with the aforementioned sources in the course of their work [1, 2, 3].

One of these subdivisions is the radiology group that was organized in 1959 at the Gomel Oblast Sanitation-Epidemiological Station. The group was provided with model facilities equipped with the latest dosimetric and radiometric instruments which are being constantly updated.

At the very beginning of their operations the group specialists established close contact with the other operative subdivisions of the SES [Sanitation-Epidemiological Station], the radiology division of the oblast hospital, the oblast internal affairs administration, and departmental radiation safety services. Somewhat later (1965) a scientific-applied cooperative agreement was reached with the USSR Ministry of Health Institute of Biophysics which has been rendering considerable methodological and practical assistance to the oblast SES in the study of the radiation situation in the oblast.

The operational plans of the group cover all aspects of its activity. Annual schedules are compiled for examining sites that pose potential radiation hazards. Problems concerning the comprehensive control over the working conditions of personnel who handle ionizing radiation sources, e.g., in medical institutions and industrial enterprises, are discussed in concert with other SES divisions (industrial hygiene, municipal hygiene, and the sanitation-hygiene laboratories). Previously planned measures are carried at the established dates, and the execution of currently active instructional documents is concisely verified.

The oblast SES and its radiology group are giving due attention to administrative and methodological work.

Illustrative of that concern is the practical adoption of the projects stipulated in the "Instructions for the Operation of the SES's Radiation Hygiene Division" and corresponding instructions of the BSSR Ministry of Health. The indicated documents were examined together with the chief physicians of the rayon and city SESs as well as with industrial sanitation physicians. A set of measures was worked out for the implementation of those instructions which included the assignment of specific tasks for each SES as required by the specific site under inspection.

In order to check the radioactive safety of the public and personnel at all SESs that do not have radiology groups, an appropriate order provided for the appointment of a sanitation physician who would be responsible for maintaining state sanitation inspections of radiation hygiene at national facilities, and in rayon organizations and institutions. The training of such radiation hygiene physicians is now proceeding according to plan at the central bases and in the oblast SES in order to raise the level of their professional skills. Each SES in the oblast has industrial sector sanitation physicians who have gone through that training. The radiology

group specialists constantly control and direct their work.

Among the rayon and city SESs that have achieved considerable success in radiation control, mention should be made of the Mozyr City SES (Chief Physician V. V. Visloukh) the Rechitskiy (Chief Physician N. I. Shevchenko), and the Svetlogorskiy (Chief Physician L. A. Tsitko) rayon SES.

Considerable work is being undertaken to oversee the execution of the order issued by the USSR Ministry of Health "On the Status and Measures for Improving Radiation Safety of Personnel and Patients During the Use of Ionizing Radiation Sources at Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Health" and the corresponding decision of the collegium of the BSSR Ministry of Health.

A five-year plan for the improvement of working conditions and equipment safety at X-ray and radiology laboratories and divisions has been prepared in concert with the X-ray radiology division of the oblast hospital (chief S. I. Turayeva). Implementation of that plan is being constantly checked. At the present time 89 percent of the oblast's X-ray laboratories in various areas of specialization are in complete conformity with current sanitation standards and regulations. Contests are being held for the best X-ray division and X-ray laboratory.

Specialists of the oblast SES are actively participating in the production of methodological and information materials on civil defense medical services, radiation control at sites under state sanitation inspection, and the control of environmental radioactivity.

In spite of a certain increase in the number of radiological facilities in the oblast, the radiology group, actively assisted by industrial sanitation physicians of rayon and city SESs made significant achievements. Among those are annual inspections of all radiological facilities (the frequency of site inspection in 1984 was 1.5, and 1.3 with the participation of physicians).

All of the radiological facilities were brought into conformity with current sanitation standards and regulations in all inspection categories (protection, domestic sanitation conditions, inventory and storage of radioactive substances, etc.).

Many of the facilities under control are considered to be exemplary. Advanced experience schools have been organized at several of those facilities. These include the radiology division of the oblast hospital, the Rechits Geophysical Field Office of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Scientific-Research Institute of Metal Polymer Systems of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the production section for non-destructive control (isotope and X-ray flaw detection) of the special Belpromnaladka [Belorussian Industrial Set-Up] trust of the BSSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the construction

materials combine of the BSSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the X-ray radiology division of the Gomel Oblast Hospital, and others.

In the last five years there have been no observed incidents of above-normal radiation levels on personnel or radioactive contamination of worker area and facilities above the permissible limits. There have been no job-related cases of radiation sickness.

The extent of personnel covered by medical inspections has been consistently at a 100 percent level in the oblast, and at 93.5 percent for the BSSR as a whole.

Permanent medical commissions have been assigned by zones (Gomel, Mozyr) for the purpose of making regular on-the-job inspections. An oblast commission is based at the Gomel Oblast Hospital. The commissions include all the specialists required by the corresponding order issued by the USSR Ministry of Health. It should be noted that the radiologist at the SES is actively participating in the oblast commission's work.

The oblast SES has skillfully combined all kinds of ways of urging enterprise managers to correct sanitation violations. These measures include sanitation instructions, reports to superior departments and Internal Affairs organs about observed violations, administrative fines, etc.

The imposition of fines as an extreme measure is rarely exercised (1 - 3 fines per year) and only with obligatory justification, and in 100 percent of the cases the fines are recovered.

One of the main activity areas of the State Sanitation Inspectorate has been its long-term (over 20 years) regular scientific and high quality control over the amount of radioactive substances in foodstuffs and raw food products and the accumulation level of long-life artificial radionuclides (strontium-90 and cesium-137) in critical organs of the human body.

Considerable work on the study of strontium-90 and cesium-137 content in foodstuffs, particularly in milk, has been underway in all rayons of the oblast.

The results of the studies undertaken by the Gomel Oblast SES have been regularly included into the scientific papers published by the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health, and into the surveys made by the republic's SES on the radiation status in the BSSR. The number of radiochemical analyses completed by the radiology group at the oblast SES annually exceeds by two to three times those made by similar groups in the other oblasts (Mogilev and Minsk oblasts).

A characteristic feature of the work undertaken by specialists in the radiology group (engineer D. D. Dubovoy and laboratory physician V. M. Brizhanina) on laboratory control is their constant striving to master and apply new methods and instruments to their research.

Thus, when the new recommendations for laboratory control proposed by the BSSR Ministry of Health for the period 1981-1985 were being implemented, this group was one of the first to restructure their own work and adopt the suggested new methods.

The oblast SES is giving considerable attention to special training for personnel working in the area of ionizing radiation as well as those engaged in enforcing radiation safety regulations.

In order to accomplish this goal, seminars are being conducted on radiation safety with radiation counter specialists from medical and other institutions, persons responsible for the storage of radioactive substances, industrial sector sanitation physicians of the SESs, and other categories of specialists.

Ten seminars have been held in the last three years.

The experience gained by the oblast and rayon SESs on civil defense medical services and laboratory control also warrant attention.

All of the head sanitation-epidemiological stations are equipped with personnel, a laboratory time board and the essential work areas. In the last three years there have been eight practical exercises (cluster) in which 56 specialists participated.

A plan for training civil defense service and laboratory control personnel for the 1983-1985 period has been developed and is being implemented. Training exercises, including comprehensive exercises with other departments are being conducted regularly. Interaction with the oblast laboratories of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture has been organized and being implemented.

Thus, the oblast SES's properly directed efforts have enabled it to be among the forerunners in the field of radiation hygiene. The logical conclusion of those efforts was the formation of a republic advanced school at its base for organizing state sanitation control in the field of radiation hygiene.

The experience gained by the Gomel Oblast SES as an advanced republic school for the organization of state sanitation inspection in the field of radiation hygiene is being actively disseminated throughout the BSSR. Two republic-wide seminars on vital problems of radiation hygiene for specialists in the radiology subdivisions of SES and the departments have been held at its facilities. All the specialists from the SES radiology groups in the BSSR (sanitation physicians, engineers, laboratory

physicians) have undergone a special training program at the base of the republic advanced school.

The practical incorporation of the experience gained by the Republic Advanced School of Radiation Hygiene into the operations of the BSSR sanitation-epidemiological institutions will be under the control of the Main Sanitation-Epidemiological Administration of the BSSR Ministry of Health and the Republic SES.

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MEDICAL SERVICES

TRUD INTERVIEWS MINISTER ON NEW RADIOLOGICAL CENTER

LD111054 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS--A radiological centre is being established in the Ukraine, minister of public health of that Soviet Republic Anatoliy Romanenko said in an interview to the newspaper TRUD.

It will comprise an Institute of Experimental Radiology, an Institute of Clinical Radiology, an Institute of Epidemiology and radiation affection prophylaxis.

Specialists of the centre will continue checking up the population on the territory affected by the Chernobyl accident. The data obtained will make a register--entries on the results of observation of people affected by radiation in different doses. It is necessary to have a full picture on certain sections of the territory and by groups of people and only then it is possible to have a systematic, all-round coverage of the population by all prophylactic and medical treatment measures.

Pharmacists and medics will be searching for new, more efficient means of treatment, specifically such preparations which prevent accumulation of harmful radioactive substances in the tissue, said the minister.

Radiologists feel concern over problems linked with the use of radiotherapy. The research of specialists of the radiological centre will help find radiotherapy doses optimum for human health.

It is essential to find the safe radiation dose limit not only for sick but also for healthy people. On the basis of such research it will be possible to give scientifically substantiated norms for the people working on any units linked with the use of ionizing radiation. Anatoliy Romanenko said that a republican radiological clinic would soon be commissioned on the basis of the centre near Kiev, in Pushche-voditsa. A specialized clinic for 600 beds is also under construction.

/6091

CSO: 1800/060

MEDICAL SERVICES

NO NEW RADIATION SICKNESS CASES RECORDED

LD191927 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS--"We can say with full responsibility today that no new cases of acute radiation sickness following the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident have been recorded," Oleg Shchepin, first deputy health minister of the USSR, told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre here today.

He said that the overall number of people suffering from radiation sickness had not changed compared with the figure one month ago. There were 203 cases, 29 patients out of the total number died. Besides, two people were killed at the time of the accident. All sick persons were immediately hospitalized.

Overall, several thousand people were admitted to hospital after the accident. The people who were, one way or another, in the accident area and in nearby settlements wanted to remove all doubts as regards their health.

Good-level medical assistance was provided to all people affected, Shchepin said. No lethal cases were recorded in the event of medium and high doses of exposure. Only people subjected to excessively high doses of radiation died.

"Our task today is to monitor on a regular basis the health of all people who were in the accident area. An all-union register, that is, medical documentation for systematic checkups of all these people and providing them with medical assistance whenever necessary, is being instituted."

Shchepin said that only eleven people were currently undergoing hospital treatment.

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CSO: 1800/060

MEDICAL SERVICES

HEALTH OFFICIAL ON RADIATION SICKNESS CASES

LD191626 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS--"We can say with full responsibility today that no new cases of acute radiation sickness following the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident have been recorded," Oleg Shchepin, first deputy health minister of the USSR, told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre here today.

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MEDICAL SERVICES

KIEV RADIATION CONTROL REPORT

AU160520 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "Under Reliable Control"--passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /On 9 October the republic's television broadcast a talk by A. Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health, who touched on a number of topics concerning the elimination of the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Following is an abridged version of the talk./

In explaining the main principles of radiation safety, the minister noted that the republic's Ministry of Health had been obligated to exert control over their rigorous observation by all departments. Particular attention has been paid to the observance of established safety regulations.

The total dose of the so-called natural radiation background averages 0.1-0.3 BER [biological equivalent of roentgen] annually, but there are zones in which these doses average, accordingly, 0.5 and 1.2 BER. Maximum doses set for the population under international and national radiation safety regulations are 0.5 BER annually, and for professionals, 5 BER annually. This means that the dose permissible for a person in 70 years is 35 BER and for a professional in 30 years of work, 150 BER. The effects of the aforesaid levels of radiation are harmless for the health of man and of his descendants. This has been established by the most up-to-date clinical and epidemiological research methods.

The calculations show that the Chernobyl accident will not bring about, either in Kiev City, Kiev Oblast, or in any other oblast in the republic, an excess over the norm fixed for the population. By the efforts of specialists and health service workers, radioactive indexes have been brought down far below the norm.

At present, there is no radioactive iodine either in the objects in the environment or in foodstuffs. This has been convincingly confirmed by the analysis of the results of a mass checkup into the conditions of milk, vegetables, and other foodstuffs, as well as of control over the level of this radionuclide in the thyroid glands of children and adults.

Data obtained from many measurements in the field show that the gamma background level is steadily sinking. This gives grounds for the confidence that by May 1987 the gamma background level in Kiev will sink from 0.04-0.05 to 0.03 milliroentgen per hour, that is, to levels close to those existing before the accident.

The levels of radioactivity constantly registered at present in the main foodstuffs on the table of the inhabitants of the Ukraine, in particular in milk and potable water, are very low. In most oblasts and rayons of the Ukrainian SSR, they practically do not differ from those prevailing before the accident.

The multistage system of control exerted by the Ukrainian Ministry of Health in cooperation with organizations of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ukrainian ministries of land reclamation and water resources and of housing and municipal services, is reliable in ensuring radiation safety for the population. More than a million dosimetric checkups of various kinds have thus far been carried out, ranging from the air, water, foodstuffs, and raw materials to man's radioactivity. This has made it possible to rule out any chances and to protect the health of the population.

The speaker touched upon the clinic system which is being created in line with an order of the USSR Ministry of Health for the annual examination of the entire population. He pointed out that, irrespective of the AES accident, this large-scale undertaking would be completed in the republic by the end of the current 5-year period. The precautionary examinations of the population and, if necessary, thorough research are now being carried out mainly in areas with an elevated level of radiation. In particular, thousands of the inhabitants of Kiev, Kiev Oblast, and of a number of other oblasts have already been examined. No radionuclides of any kind have been found in the organisms of Kiev City inhabitants and very insignificant levels have been registered among the inhabitants of individual rayons in Kiev and Zhitomir oblasts.

The precautionary observation of the population's health, as well as radioactivity control over the environment, foodstuffs, and human organisms are continuing. The All-Union Scientific Center for Radiation Medicine created in Kiev under the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and a number of other scientific research institutes have joined in this work.

The speaker discussed radiation conditions in the period of falling leaves. Compared with other objects in the environment, the level of radioactivity in leaves is somewhat higher. However, this will not have any practical effect on the exposure of city inhabitants to radiation. Leaves will be gathered in line with traditional technologies, but it is not advisable to burn them.

At the end the minister emphasized that the situation is under control everywhere, and the utmost is being done to ensure the safety and to protect the health of the republic's population.

/6662

CSO: 1800/051

MEDICAL SERVICES

FIGHT AGAINST RADIATION CONTINUES

OW231301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0440 GMT on 22 October carries a 30-minute "our correspondents report" program presented by Aleksandr Krutov. The program begins with aerial views of Chernobyl AES and the surrounding area with Krutov saying that the events he will report on occurred in October. He notes that the struggle against radiation, which has been going on for almost 6 months, is still being waged at the AES. Video shows military personnel in protective clothing and masks being given instructions and then proceeding to raise a flag over the highest point at the station, signifying the completion of the removal of highly radioactive waste from the roof of the reactor No. 3 building.

Video then cuts to shots of Lieutenant Colonels Sotnikov and Savushkin speaking about the removal of dangerous radioactive waste at the station. They say that final jobs are now in progress, including the construction of a protective sheath over reaction No. 4, and speak about military personnel taking part in the work at Chernobyl.

Video shows Major General N.D. Tarakanov describing job assignments to a group of military personnel in protective clothing and wearing masks, and showing a closed circuit television the jobs being carried out by other personnel. Video then shows servicemen throwing blocks into a hole in a reactor building's roof, followed by shots of a robot bulldozer standing idle and servicemen in action on the roof of the building, with the narrator saying that the men took over when the machines failed. Video shows Maj Gen Tarakanov speaking about the performance of the men, cutting to shots of a robot bulldozer in action and shots of servicemen working near block No. 4 with the narrator saying that it was not possible to work near block No. 4 previously.

After showing activities in constructing a protective sheath over reactor No. 4, video cuts to shots of Akimov, deputy chief engineer of power block No. 4, speaking about the heroism of the men at the site and about his own son volunteering for work at Chernobyl.

Video then shows men checking equipment at the No. 1 reactor, and shots of power generators, followed by interviews with Chernobyl AES Chief Engineer Shteynberg, and Ignatenko, chairman of the interdepartmental commission for checking the operational readiness of the No. 1 power unit. Video follows

up with shots of men and machinery in action at the project, shots of journalists and cameramen at the Chernobyl station; shots of Poadyshev, Chernobyl AES director since 25 May 1986, being interviewed aboard an aircraft and speaking about the rescue operations; shots of Chernobyl AES Chief Engineer Shteynberg speaking about efforts being made to ensure safe operation of the station; shots of board operators Gusev and Azhusin, who have been working at the Chernobyl station since 1983 and 1985 respectively and are still working there; and shots of Reykhman, deputy chief of the reactor hall speaking about the construction of the protective sheating over the No. 4 reactor and the use of remote controlled machinery and closed circuit TV.

VNIIAES department chief Bashevich says that very responsible people are now working at Chernobyl AES, and Chief Engineer Shteynberg briefly comments on people who have decided to stop working at the station. The program ends with shots of workers wearing masks waiting at a bus stop, and final shots of Chernobyl AES.

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CSO: 1800/056

MEDICAL SERVICES

KIEV DAILY ON CONDITIONS IN PRIPYAT CITY

AU050957 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Report by A. Sokol, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent in Chernobyl and Pripyat, Kiev Oblast: "Chernobyl Today: Life Takes Its Course"]

[Excerpts] We were on our way to Pripyat city. Before the trip, our feelings were indefinite. After the evacuation of the population, only armored troops transporters on patrol duty made calls at the city. Also, the inhabitants tried to make their way there, but for security reasons they were immediately and firmly turned away.

However, the situation has improved, as has everything else at and around the AES. After some time, conventional vehicles have ousted the emergency vehicles. At last, they have begun to run to Pripyat city. Since the city has been enclosed with a fence, and remains under the control of the militia and of an alarm system, the vehicles do not use the front entrance.

We entered the city by a road from the side of the former dachas. Of course, there were obstacles. After the checkpoint, we unexpectedly ran into a throng of motorbuses and people dashing about. When the accident occurred, the inhabitants departed and left behind literally everything. The state has compensated them for the losses. By the end of July they had been enabled to remove their house goods and chattels. Following a careful checkup, people have been taking away their family souvenirs, photograph albums, books, and valuables.

The stream of belongings has already dried up. About 30,000 visits have been made. But people were still arriving. Behind the windows of motorbuses pointing in the opposite direction there were piles of plastic bags with house belongings. The column was about to leave. At a special checkpoint in Dibrova village, it would have to pass through an additional examination. Things found "dirty" would be put aside.

Soon we forgot about the column with belongings, as if it never existed. We were again immersed in a desert-like silence. But water was running along the asphalted road. The system of canals was being flushed. With the approaching winter, all lines of communication had to be covered up. The process of preserving Pripyat city was going on. But the struggle was waged not just to protect the city from decay, but also to reanimate it.

For this purpose specialists from Kiev and Leningrad were carrying out experiments and searching for the most concrete possible answer to the question: "Is it possible to decontaminate Pripyat city without a long delay and to bring it back to conditions necessary for living?"

When we were already in Chernobyl, in the operational headquarters of Ukrainian scientists, A.V. Morev, laboratory chief in the Surface Chemistry Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, described the experiments in the following way:

"Decontamination is a hard and painstaking job. The existing resources are not sufficient. It is necessary to look for and to find some new ones. The same applies to technologies. But research proves: It is possible to clean Pripyat from radiation already now, under the present circumstances...."

The calamity at the AES has affected Pripyat city. And a calamity is what it is. Whoever stays in the city, has to leave it each day before 2100. Only a duty detail of militiamen stays behind. The gates are closed. This is a hard lot. And yet it is better than floodlights at night and endless patrolling along the perimeter line. Early in the morning everything will start over again, life will resume. Unbelievable and hard as it is, still it is life.

When this issue was in print, this report arrived: Operations have been launched to decontaminate the entire city.

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CSO: 1800/061

MEDICAL SERVICES

KIEV, DNEPR RIVER ANTIRADIATION MEASURES DESCRIBED

PM041347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent M. Odinet: "Obstacle; Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events"]

[Text] Kiev--Despite the fall weather, the waterway between Kiev and Chernobyl is still busy. Powered barges loaded with cargo for the construction workers working to eliminate the consequences of the accident pant under the strain while snow-white airfoils zoom past in their underwater wings. They carry specialists and they test the water in the Kiev Reservoir.

In the upper section of the waterway, not far from Zelenyy Mys--a new power workers' settlement--the huge black outline of the "Tsyurupinsk" hydraulic dredge, which has come from the mouth of the Dnepr, can be seen on the smooth surface of the water. The powerful dredge is building an underwater dam 450 meters long directly across the channel. In front of it will be a trench 100 meters wide and up to 16 meters deep. This is an underwater trap aimed at holding back radionuclides which might be brought here by inflows from the Pripyat River.

Yet another silt trap has been built in front of the Kiev GES dam. It is a long underwater rubble embankment and has a wide trench in front of it. A similar underwater stone ridge has been laid north of the mouth of the Pripyat in the Atashev area. The "Dneprovskiy-26" and "Dneprovskiy-27" hydraulic dredge collectives headed by F. Pedorenko and N. Tolkachev had to work very hard to deepen the river bed here by 12 meters and then build a 4-meter-high filtering dam.

Water storage installations have also been built on the Sakhan, Ilya, Veresnya, Berezhest, Radynka, Braginka, Nesvich and other streams flowing into the Uzh and the Pripyat, and on land reclamation canals. A great amount of work was done--the overall length of all installations, dams, and dikes is 29 km. More than 400,000 cubic meters of earth and sand have been dredged from the riverbed. Almost 250,000 cubic meters of gravel [gornaya massa] have been laid down underwater. And all of these installations, dams, and dikes have the same task--to prevent the water flowing from the Pripyat into the Dnepr from being contaminated during the fall and spring flood tides.

But dikes have not only been built on rivers and streams. A 30-meter earth wall has been built at the foot of power unit four. Like a dam it has vertically barred the flow of subsoil water to the Pripyat River. The "Gidrospetsstroy" Association has successfully coped with the complex task of simultaneously working to ensure a fall in the water table, install drainage, and sink technical water supply wells.

The government commission session in Chernobyl to discuss the results of the work to construct water storage installations noted that the target had been fulfilled ahead of schedule. And 50 installations had been accepted with an "excellent" rating, while 81 earned a "good" rating. Considerable work has been carried out on drainage channels. V. Katran, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, said that high ratings had been earned by workers from "Ukrgiprovodkhoz" and "Belgiprovodkhoz," who had carried out a great deal of work in planning installations and overseeing their construction. The specialists in well construction who came from Saratov, Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus are gratefully remembered in the villages. Through their efforts the targets for drilling special drainage wells alongside the cooling reservoir have been successfully fulfilled.

After the accident radioactive substances entered the reservoir. And since the reservoir level is 7 meters higher than the water level in the Pripyat River the possibility of natural reservoirs' being contaminated was not ruled out. In order to prevent seepage [filtratsiya] it was necessary to build a drainage screen--a whole series of pumps to transfer water out of the reservoir. The well sinking was a complex and labor-intensive business, but the "Saratovselkhozvodoprovod" collective adapted quickly to the difficult conditions. Road construction and the improvement of the electricity supply to the drilling installations helped. Teams from Kuybyshev, Kaluga, Moscow, Bryansk, Smolensk, and Tula have been working well here. In order to accelerate the sinking of the wells, two teams were brought in from Baku. The two teams from "Kalmykvodoprovod" showed themselves to be highly organized.

All this work is having an effect on the condition of Dnepr water. The samples regularly taken in various parts of the Kiev Reservoir and the Dnepr show that there are no radiation discrepancies [otkloneniya po chasti radiatsii] in the water, and the millions of people living on the banks of the great old river have no cause for concern.

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CSO: 1800/061

MILITARY SUPPORT

MILITARY COOPERATION IN CHERNOBYL CLEAN-UP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent O. Gusev, Kiev Oblast: "A Movie Show for the Third Shift -- The Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events"]

[Text] Officer N. Goncharenko received this day a not entirely usual mission. He was to decontaminate; i.e., clean of radioactive dust, the facilities of the local movie theater. His objective was to organize a show at the request of those who are working in the accident zone. I will say immediately that the mission which the chemical troops accomplished was fulfilled on time. The film was held in a hall filled to overflowing. Then it was suggested that the number of showings be increased. The third shift also needed to go to the movies.

For the chemical troops commanded by Officer V. Kolpin the front line passed right through the center of events. They were assigned to conduct decontamination of a number of streets in Pripyat, the city of power station workers. The personnel of the subunits commanded by Sr Lt A. Voronin and Capt N. Kuleykin start powerful streams from specialized vehicles -- truck-mounted spraying units (ARS) -- delivering them to the walls and windows of the highest houses. With brushes, and where it is especially difficult with scrapers and even knives, the "soldiers of cleanliness" work, dressed in special protective gear. At first glance they are engaged in not particularly difficult work; cleaning the equipment which is returning from the industrial site. But, if one considers that every vehicle, tractor or armored transporter is bringing from the zone of the damaged reactor a portion of radioactive residue and that it is absolutely necessary to clean them off, it becomes clear how crucial is the work of drivers V. Fedorychev, N. Borodinov and the other men servicing the ARS.

It is difficult to look through the rainbow of the streams, but to Maj V. Bushin each of his subordinates working in the personal cleansing station in no way looks like the others. Each soldier, whether Sgt Kraynov, Jr Sgt Golov or Pvt Batalov has his own approach, but an identical, painstaking attitude toward the work. The businesslike support provided by local specialists also assists the soldiers. I saw how precisely and harmoniously, shoulder-to-shoulder with the soldiers, worked B. Shinkarenko, a deputy

department chief at the Chernobyl AES, and A. Kurunov, radiation control instrument repair foreman.

"The closest cooperation, assistance and mutual aid among army and civilian services within the 30 kilometer zone," noted Maj Gen M. Zarochentsev, "is a feature of the present situation at the Chernobyl bridgehead. People have become warmer and more friendly and tried to help one another as much as possible, seeking any opportunity to ease the work of their comrades and create for them the safest possible conditions."

The crew led by Senior Sergeant A. Kostomakha, CPSU candidate member, during its reconnaissance detected a corridor in the area of the station with a very low level of radiation. Its armored transport vehicle led three truck mounted cranes along this route and then for many more hours in succession delivered AES [nuclear electric power plant] workers to the damaged reactor. And, to take an everyday aspect of today's bivouacking life, if necessary the mobile shop salesperson leaves his doors open late, until the last purchaser is served. The portable film projector journeys many dozens of kilometers of country road so that the start of a showing is not delayed. Even at night you will find a bucket of flowers to greet a Name-Day Soldier who is returning from a mission.

Recently the soldiers of Lt Col I. Kitaygorodskiy so greeted the Fedotov brothers. Vitaliy is a junior sergeant and his brother Vasilii is an electric welder. They are working with other soldiers both on the distant and close approaches to the accident site. They work at the distant approaches in order to lay wider and more convenient roads more quickly to the reactor, and at the close approaches in order to do everything that is required to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

The experience acquired by the brothers before their army service while working on the Druzhba and Pomary - Uzhgorod petroleum pipelines helps them rapidly to arc weld the pipes along which concrete for the industrial sites comes. The brothers not only are excellent welders. They proposed that their section get by with only one servo-mechanism where yesterday there were still two.

"And this means," explained Sr Lt I. Denisyuk "that the brothers' suggestion made it possible to remove at least one tractor operator from the danger zone."

Yes, at times the truth of the old, but not obsolete soldiers' principle, "watch over yourself and your comrade," is demonstrated so graphically. And the behavior of Sr Sgt F. Kulyba in emergency situations is dictated by the no less noble desire to eliminate the mishap a bit more quickly. He and his squad did everything possible, getting by initially with an ordinary instrument, in order with maximum rapidity to break through a multi-meter thick concrete wall for cooling pipelines to pass through. Or consider the enthusiasm of the subordinates of Sr Lt V. Timoshenko. All communists, non-party soldiers and komsomol members are conducting themselves at the front as true Bolsheviks.

Private V. Dyatlov, Sr Sgt B. Omelchuk and officers A. Babiychuk and N. Litvin are working on the most important line, right at the reactor. They are conducting radiation reconnaissance and ground decontamination. And they are doing everything at maximum speed, systematically exceeding the norms.

The soldiers involved in eliminating the accident learned with satisfaction about the high evaluation of their work made by a governmental commission.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

LATVIAN WORKERS' EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Riga CINA in Latvian 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by CINA special correspondent O. Lusis]

[Excerpts] One of the smallest collectives in any army unit is the repair subunit, but the work of these men is the most necessary. Technical assistance vehicles regularly move among the subunits working in the zone.

In the event of a breakdown the repair men are hurrying to give assistance without delay.

A call from the special processing point came to the unit at 2300 hours. A transport washing machine had broken down because of overload. Today the crew of the motor vehicle had washed more than 50 transport vehicles.

The rankers Janis Laizans and Vasiliy Zaitsev went to eliminate the fault without delay. Repairs to an overheated petrol pump and centrifugal filter's gasket and other defects were completed by 0300 hours in the light of only 40 W bulbs and a nearby campfire.

A day earlier, Sergeant Imants Rezenbergs and ranker Guntis Kapostins had to put a great deal of effort into a disinfection and showers motor vehicle.

The names of rankers Janis Cinitis and Valdis Krievans appeared on the regular battle sheet of the fire fighting subunit. In the course of 24 hours without sleep and rest they supplied the special processing point with water.

Janis Laizans has acquired in a short time deserved respect and authority in the new collective. His, as well as rankers' Janis Smuksa, Juris Rutulis, and Rudolfs Valters, capacity for work is an example to every member of the repair subunit's collective. A letter of thanks by the army unit's leadership with the following text was sent to the workplace of Janis Laizans:

"From your collective Janis Laizans was called up into the ranks of the Soviet Army. He had to participate in the fulfillment of an important task of the government, in eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl atomic power station accident. In this work he showed a high political conscientiousness, manliness, and self-denial.

"We request for the labor collective to be informed about Janis Laizans exemplary fulfillment of the duty for the benefit of the Soviet people and our beloved homeland."

Letters of similar contents were sent also to the workplaces of Vasilii Zaitsev and Janis Smuksa.

Time for Re-evaluation

The misfortune of Chernobyl always demands and will demand strong characters and manly people, because every job here is connected with a certain, nevertheless a calculable degree of risk. The conditions of this place is a real time of re-evaluating oneself--what you are, what you want to be, and are capable of.

I do not know either this militia lieutenant colonel's name, surname, nor place of service. It appears that this man lives at some town in these parts, because in his speech one could always hear the Ukrainian-like lithe "i". For 4 days, being the senior of the group, he led into the zone several dozen people--volunteers, who near the damaged reactor had to fulfill an important task. The level of radiation, volume of work, and complexity allowed the men to work in the zone for 4 hours. They returned tired, slowly took off the special clothing, boots, and respirators. And every time they were brought closer to one another by the laconic orders of this group senior, said in a low voice, and also with good-hearted humor.

Involuntarily I thought to myself that such a person could lead behind him not only tens but also hundreds.

In the fight against the invisible enemy he was going as the first one, always being in the focal point of the more complex sectors. On the fifth day the conclusion of the medical people was pitiless--he must go to the hospital.

Here, an explanation is necessary. Persons who have received a corresponding dose of radiation are subjected to compulsory hospitalization. The treatment here has the character of a general strengthening of the organism and prevention, during which time detailed radiometric and biochemical analyses are being carried out. This does not at all indicate that one becomes seriously ill, and the people who find themselves in hospitals try by all means to get back to their work sectors.

There are a few such persons here who know how to gather people around themselves and to lead people. From the side, perhaps, the work of the master sergeant of the chemical protection subunit Arnis Slisans appears unremarkable and inconspicuous. At his disposal is the entire housekeeping of the subunit, beginning with needles and thread, and ending with special clothing and means of chemical protection.

An old woman is talking at the local village post office explaining that she and her old man would stay put with their cow, cat, and hens, although urged by her children to leave; their daughter and son-in-law are working in the zone, and the grandchildren are at a young pioneer camp by the Black Sea.

Once more I want to stress that extreme situations by themselves do not create either heroes or cowards, they only vividly throw light upon a person's essence.

This is the time when I saw a rye field under the spades of powerful bulldozers, dying without having nursed into being ears of grain, giving place to the processing point's building site. Merciless, but such is the necessity of this moment, in order that at some time the masters of this land could return here and grow bread again.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

AIR FORCE HELICOPTER CREWS HELP FIGHT DISASTER

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 7, Jul 86 (signed to press 3 Jun 86) pp 14-15

[Article, published under the heading "Heroes Among Us"; "Helicopters Over the Reactor"]

[Text] During the night helicopter regiment aircrews were aroused by an alert. Instructed to redeploy to the closest airfield to Chernobyl, party member regimental commander Gds Col A. Serebryakov was the first into the air. Other crews took off behind his helicopter into the solid-overcast sky. The crew members realized that this was not an exercise, that something had happened at the nuclear power station and that their help was urgently needed.

Party member Col B. Nesterov, deputy commander of the air forces of the Kiev Military District, who had already arrived at the redeployment airfield, organized reception of the arriving helicopters, billeting of personnel, and provision of all necessary supplies and services. After all this was accomplished, however, there was no time for rest. Early that morning Cols B. Nesterov and A. Serebryakov took off for Chernobyl.

After landing at the stadium, the officers proceeded to the municipal party committee, where a government commission was operating. Here they were briefed on the disaster at the nuclear power station and were assigned the task of inspecting the power station from the air, determining the extent of the damage, and determining avenues of approach for the firefighters.

As they approached the reactor building, they spotted the disaster scene: the roof had collapsed, forming a crater filled with crumpled metal structural elements, with flames raging along the edges of the crater. Pilots flew several passes over the reactor, photographed the area of the power station, determined prominent landmarks, and landed on a flowerbed by the building housing the city committee.

The helicopter flew several more runs to the site, carrying experts and officials, in order to work out the most correct solution. The decision was made to fill the crater with sandbags and special materials. It would take a great many sandbags.... It would be a job of vast proportions.

Sites were selected several kilometers from the power station for running regular helicopter operations, for landing and loading them. But this was only one aspect of the matter. A method had to be devised for dropping the load. Gds Col A. Serebryakov was the first to fly a sand run. Several sandbags were hoisted on board. After they were airborne, the crew designated secondary reference points for lining up their approach to the disaster scene. Now they must determine an optimal height above ground level to drop their load. The helicopter proceeded to hover at 200 meters. Pilot-navigator Gds Maj S. Nikitin dropped a bag. Direct hit. They flew another pass. Another direct hit. Squadron commander Gds Lt Col Yu. Yakovlev with Col B. Nesterov flew the second sand run. This drop was also successful.

A question arose at this point: how could they maximally utilize a helicopter's payload capacity and ensure a continuous movement of sand to the site? It had become obvious that precise air traffic control was essential.

Colonel Nesterov assumed the job of air traffic control and target designation. Following several sorties by the crews of Guards Colonel Serebryakov and Lieutenant Colonel Yakovlev, optimal altitude and airspeed on approach to the reactor were determined, as well as position check drop reference points and safe spacing between helicopters on the target approach run.

As is usually the case, the extreme conditions of this emergency situation showed what people were made of. On this occasion pilots and technicians fully displayed their ability and intelligence. They suggested and tested several different variations of efficient helicopter loading and methods of dropping the load. Each man thought only about how more effectively to accomplish the critical task.

The helicopter crews worked throughout the day at the base airfield, with brief pauses to fuel the helicopters and perform radiological decontamination. The following morning they again took to the air. As customary, the first one up was a weather reconnaissance pilot, with the mission of determining radiation level, wind direction and velocity, and optimal avenues of approach to the site. The airlift then resumed. Mi-8, Mi-6, and Mi-26 helicopters flew to the power station in a continuous chain. And only after darkness fell did the giant "carousel" come to a halt, to start up again following a brief night's rest.

Toward evening on the third day, helicopter crews radioed that the flames had been smothered. But the flights continued. Relief aircrews would take over and, after being briefed on their assignment, would immediately proceed to the loading site. Preliminaries did not take more than an hour. The unique bombing operation continued.

During those days of feverish activity helicopter crewmen performed radiological reconnaissance, aerial photography, monitored road traffic, and flew various assignments which had never been done before. For example, in order to measure temperature at the reactor, it was necessary to place precisely into the center of the crater a thermocouple suspended on a very long cable. Officer N. Volkozub successfully accomplished this task. His

helicopter was given heading corrections by officer O. Chuchko in another helicopter, while flight operations controller Col V. Sobolev provided altitude and range corrections. The helicopter hovered above the crater. The device was lowered precisely into the center of the reactor, and specialist personnel took readings.

As we know, pioneers always have a difficult time of it, for they are traveling an untrodden path and encounter many unexpected events, which at times are impossible to foresee. It is easier for those who come after them, because one can take into account all shortcomings and adopt all useful things done by the trailblazers. There were no routine sorties here. Each involved danger. But our pilots gave no thought to this. They performed their job with honesty and integrity.

Nevertheless pioneers are pioneers. The entire responsibility for and complexity of the first flights to combat the consequences of the accident at the nuclear power station lay on the shoulders of officers B. Nesterov, A. Serebryakov, Yu. Yakovlev, and K. Dubinin, pilot-navigators Gds Maj S. Nikitin, Gds Sr Lts V. Balakhonov and V. Pereskokov, flight technicians Gds Sr Lt V. Onimekh and Gds Lt S. Telegin, as well as many other Air Force specialist personnel. They displayed an example of selfless actions and led others by example.

There have been a great many examples in the history of Soviet aviation where Soviet pilots have come to the aid of persons in distress on land and sea, have helped rebuild various facilities destroyed in natural disasters, and have selflessly labored where other equipment could not be used. Helicopter crews are ably carrying out their internationalist duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, helping a brother people build a better future. The events at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station were another severe test of our airmen's morale and of the reliability of our aircraft. They passed this test with flying colors.

What gauge can be used to measure the breadth of the human soul, the limits of nobility, courage and fearlessness, the depth of the wellsprings of ethics and morality? What criteria can be used to assess the degree of ideological maturity and conviction of our pilots, who boldly strode into danger? Their actions and deeds became such a measuring stick. The fact that our air warriors proceeded to carry out a difficult and hazardous undertaking without fear or doubt, acting as one, is a logical phenomenon of Soviet life, an integral feature of our way of life. Indoctrinated in a spirit of selfless devotion to the homeland and the Communist Party, they are ready and willing at all times to defend with their own lives the prosperity and happiness of their people, to lend them assistance at a difficult time.

And regardless of the selfrighteous raging of the bourgeoisie, screaming and raising a hue and cry over the Chernobyl accident, Soviet citizens know full well that they are using this to conceal an unchecked arms race, including nuclear arms, and ignoring of Soviet peace initiatives. This entire propaganda campaign furthers the interests of big capital, the interests of the merchants of death, who reap vast superprofits from the manufacture and

sale of weapons. They care not a whit about the fate of mankind, and certainly not about the fate of our people.

Soviet helicopter crews have proven once again that if what is at stake is the lives of our people, the happiness and prosperity of the homeland, they are ready and willing to take the most selfless actions.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF TROOPS IN THE ZONE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORYZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 13, Jul 86 (Signed to press 19 Jun 86) pp 78-81

[Article by Maj S. Lavrentyev, KOMMUNIST VOORYZHENNYKH SIL Special Correspondent: "The Energy of Courage"]

[Text] The traffic controller at the checkpoint shows with his baton that the way ahead is open, and our armored reconnaissance vehicle [BRDM], picking up speed, enters the 30 km zone. The map which Sgt Nikolay Volchenkov, the crew commander, placed on his knees for convenience showed our further route of movement. The brown line goes to the city of Pripyet, intersects it and continues farther to the AES [nuclear electric power plant]. It skirts around the fourth reactor, making a loop, and goes to the landing. Then it continues on to the substation. Along the route are marked places where it is necessary to measure the radiation level. However, it is still rather far to the first of these points. And there is still a little time to continue our conversation with Capt Vladimir Dolya, deputy battalion commander for political affairs, seeing that Pvt Sergey Nishtak was skillfully driving the combat vehicle.

From previous conversations, briefly with Capt Dolya and with other officers, Sergey Necheporenko, secretary of the battalion party organization and Aleksandr Gubin and Pavel Guzenko, company political workers, I know that upon arriving here soon after the accident the subunit specialists immediately began to conduct radiation reconnaissance in the area of the station and to accomplish other tasks. And each of them who contributed to the common, very difficult and risky work his strength, courage, and skill, marked himself here uniquely.

According to the comments of senior officers, this battalion is distinguished by a special level of organization, firm discipline and high skill. There was no case when any of the soldiers in the subunit demonstrated weakness in the face of danger or blundered while working in the zone. On the other hand, there are dozens of examples indicating that here at Chernobyl a heroic feat is accomplished. Here are but a few notes made in my note pad. They are similar to front line reports from the forward edge.

...During the day sergeants Mikhail Kalita, squad commander, and Aleksey Nechaykin, chemical reconnaissance soldier, and driver Vasiliy Kushchenko worked in the area of the AES. At night came the order to go immediately to the station. The situation was that there was no one other than this crew to fulfill the order. Sergeants Kalita, Nechaykin and Kushchenko volunteered. Until morning they made two trips to the AES and accomplished the necessary work.

...Driver Pvt Konstantin Mamyar requested of his commander to be sent first to the station to conduct radiation reconnaissance. For two days the soldier stayed in the danger zone, virtually without sleep or rest. He fulfilled all assigned tasks.

...Officer Aleksandr Nazarenko, platoon commander, Sgt Aleksandr Kilrenko, squad commander and PFC Ivan Pasechnyy, chemical reconnaissance soldier, monitored a special apparatus for measuring the radiation level in the vicinity of the AES. One more day was required to complete the work. All three remained in the danger zone and fulfilled the order by the time established.

Talking about these and many other examples during our first meeting at the tent city, Capt Dolya remarked that it is not blind impulse, nor a desire to amaze everyone with one's valor, but the aspiration to fulfill the order and readiness for self-sacrifice which moves people. It is not even a quality, but rather a special military psychology, expressed in a drive for action, often associated with great difficulties and considerable risk. And it is also expressed in responsibility. Not only for the outcome of the job, but also for their comrades and the equipment entrusted to them.

Yes, it is very difficult to be imbued with such psychology. However, without it, he is sure, one cannot work here. To indoctrinate and maintain in people constant readiness to fulfill the order is the main task of political workers and the party and komsomol aktiv. And here one cannot get by without personal example. It is not for nothing that they say: Words summon but examples inspire, lead and teach.

Under difficult conditions the example of the political worker is the tuning fork, according to which people attune themselves. It is precisely from this example that they gather additional forces, courage and staunchness, when the intolerable heat of danger seemingly scorches their faces. According to the example of the political worker, people check how each day is lived and what is done for the common cause.

One of the political workers is Aleksandr Yegorovich Gubin. In the opinion of Capt Dolya his special training is at the level of a company commander. He was one of the first in the battalion to go to fulfill tasks in the reactor zone. The command decided that Gubin possessed the skills and qualities necessary to conduct reconnaissance in these most tense days. And the company deputy commander for political affairs justified this high trust. All the tasks assigned to his crew were fulfilled.

Among Gubin's subordinates is a soldier named Pvt Grigoriy Teplitskiy. Without going into details, one can say about him that he did not immediately adapt in the difficult environment. He did not have sufficient strength of purpose or self discipline.

When the opportunity presented itself Gubin had a talk with this soldier. What did he talk about? Plain, ordinary words about the high responsibility placed on each specialist in the company for fulfilling the tasks in the area of the station, about duty and about his comrades who were operating courageously and capably. But, in this situation even this turned out to be enough. After the conversation with the political worker, one could not recognize Pvt Teplitskiy. First the soldier distinguished himself working at the "Mogilnik" [burying beetle] machine used for burying radioactive debris. He was awarded a certificate. Then, when all the drivers were busy and it was necessary to go urgently to the reactor zone, Teplitskiy was called to accomplish this task. It turned out that he has a driver's license. The vehicle was entrusted to the soldier and he did not fail. Twice he travelled to the area of the station and accomplished the tasks.

This episode again emphasizes the well known truth that the strength of the indoctrinary influence of the political worker's words depends directly on how visible, vivid and attractive his personal example is to people.

In the battalion the main sector for the political workers is the forward edge, where the success of the work is decided. They go out for radiation reconnaissance conducted by crew commanders in the areas where posts have been set up and decontamination is being conducted. There, at the spearpoint of danger, even the presence of a political worker alone and his fervent, heartfelt summons mobilizes the forces of the sergeants and soldiers and helps them overcome difficulties and be victorious.

However, the "forward edge" has a rather wide front and there is but one deputy for political affairs in the battalion and each company. He simply cannot be everywhere, in order to inspire people with his personal example, just as the subunit commanders cannot. Is this a problem? Yes. But only if the aktiv is passive. And in the battalion it is active. Here are just some examples.

Party organization secretary Necheporenko and a group of soldiers were conducting decontamination of a sector of terrain with a high level of radiation. They took away the upper layer of soil. Is it necessary to say that this is difficult work, associated with definite risk? But the task was accomplished well and on time. This was largely due to the personal example of Communist Necheporenko.

Aleksey Yermishin, secretary of a company komsomol buro, was one of the first to go to conduct radiation reconnaissance in the area of the reactor, and provided such necessary accurate data. Then he explained to the crew commanders and chemical reconnaissance troops how to operate better under difficult conditions and use their instruments.

Here is an instructive detail. Under the conditions in which battalion personnel are operating there is no opportunity to meet and talk for long. Everyone is busy accomplishing tasks on the routes, posts and objects, working in the vehicle park day and night, preparing equipment to be used in the zone. But, despite this it is necessary to instruct the aktiv, assign them their missions and provide them with new information. And this is done continuously, at a brief evening meeting, during trips by political workers to the sectors where people are working and briefly just before crews or teams leave for a task.

Lt Necheporenko, the party organization secretary, stated he still does not cease to be amazed at the ability of Capt Dolya to explain their missions to the activists in literally a few phrases and to recommend how better to conduct the work. There are no general, noncommittal or empty discourses. There are short, meaningful instructions.

The gray strip of concrete road swiftly runs under the wheels of our BRDM. There are few oncoming vehicles, but one is immediately struck by the fact that all are moving at high speed. And this is not only because here, in the zone, outstanding drivers are working. There is also another explanation. In an area with a high level of radiation everything must be done not only well and precisely, but also at maximum speed. This reduces the danger.

Suddenly there come to mind the words stated by one of the political workers. "People's courage withstands that unseen danger which remained after the accident, and is defeating it." I repeat these words to Capt Dolya. The officer does not immediately express his opinion. He, in general, is not quick to make assessments when the situation does not require.

"In general, that is well stated," Vladimir Alekseyevich says finally. "Only, in my view, a small clarification is needed. Professional competence in making decisions, skill, precision and the highest sense of responsibility in fulfilling them in each sector -- that is what decides the outcome. And courage... Courage is that necessary quality which enables a man to display all of his ability and knowledge in emergency conditions, and take on whatever the situation demands.

"What, is that prosaic?" smiles Capt Dolya. "On the other hand, in my view, it is accurate."

Sgt Volchenkov, the crew commander, reminds us that it is time to put on the respirators. Ahead is a contaminated sector of road. This means that we will continue in silence. There is time to think a bit about the officer's words. They strike home and, I believe, enlighten the main aspect of the example of the political worker and activist.

Here in the special zone it is not only dangerous but, forgive my sharpness, it is criminal to act hastily. Here the price of an incompetent decision or rash step may be too high -- people's lives. Yes, risk is unavoidable, but it is minimized by strict calculations, the ability to get the maximum out of modern equipment, instruments, and apparatuses, and utmost organization and discipline. Therefore, the political worker and activist must not merely be

where people are carrying out their difficult daily labor. They need the ability not only to urge people on, but also, when the situation dictates, to organize things and demonstrate an example of solving one or another task, relying on thorough, specialized knowledge and firm skills.

Officer Viktor Kravtsov, deputy secretary of the battalion komsomol committee, and Communist Msgt Nikolay Dukhno in readying the "burial ground" to bury radioactive debris, capably organized the work of the soldiers and overfulfilled the assignment. In doing this the people received small doses of radiation. The use of interchangeability enabled the personnel to remain for a short time in the danger zone.

At one time one of the companies lacked equipment. Deputy Commander for Political Affairs Gubin added these duties to his own. Having excellent knowledge of the vehicles and the condition of each, when necessary he helped the soldiers conduct repairs. Along the way he organized classes on technical training and explained how to use the instruments correctly. In the company there was no time that a vehicle was unable to accomplish the missions. This is to the great credit of Officer Gubin.

The commanders, political workers and party and komsomol organizations see ensuring constant readiness of the equipment and improving the knowledge and skills of the men not only as the basis for accomplishing the tasks. It also demonstrates their concern about people. In the environment in which the crews are working a vehicle breakdown or inability or technical incompetence of one of the specialists risks calamity.

The specific nature of the tasks being accomplished by the subunit does not permit the organization of mass measures. But this in no way means that people will not hear the urging and mobilizing words of the political workers and party and komsomol activists. Political lessons are conducted regularly. Every day, and sometimes at night as well, Captain Dolya, Lt Necheporenko and Lt Vladimir Byagilev, secretary of the battalion komsomol committee, go out to the places where the people are working: to the posts, the decontamination sectors and various facilities. They inform the personnel about the political goings-on in the world, discuss the situation at the station and talk about the soldiers, sergeants and officers in the battalion who have distinguished themselves.

The address made by the military soviet of the Red Banner Kiev Military District to the personnel taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the AES had a great mobilizing effect on the soldiers. It contains these lines: "Military friends! The one-on-one combat is still not completed. There is still much to be done, so that people with a feeling of deep gratitude can say: 'These are the ones who tamed the atom which ran out of control.'"

The soldiers understand that thousands of people, scientists and specialists in various areas of knowledge, are taking part directly and indirectly in eliminating the consequences of the accident. Hundreds of volunteers who have come from various republics and oblasts are working along with the soldiers,

decontaminating the buildings, structures, roads, gardens and fields. The whole country has taken the misfortune of Chernobyl close to heart.

The talks about courage and skill which political workers and activists are conducting cause in people a feeling of spiritual revelation. Each seems to step aside and look at his own work, strictly evaluates his own deeds and asks himself the question: "Could I do this?" From such a frame of mind begins the ascent toward the accomplishment of a heroic feat.

The damaged reactor is already behind us. Now it is necessary to take a measurement near the substation. The combat vehicle drives off the road. Sgt Volchenkov takes readings from the instruments and jots them down in a special notebook.

The mission is completed. We go back. At the decontamination post our BRDM goes under a "shower." The strong, fast jets of water beat against the armor, washing off the truly deadly gifts of the zone. Then was the dosimetric monitoring check at the post. The instrument shows that the vehicle is normal. Here our paths diverge. I must return and the crew along with Captain Dolya will again go to the station.

Watching the rapidly departing combat vehicle I think warm thoughts about the people whom the journalist's road brought me in contact with here, in the Chernobyl area. I think about their difficult, dangerous and most crucial work. When one meets such people as these they enter the heart immediately, with the accuracy of a cartridge placed in a breach block.

The time will come when the high voltage line leading from the station will come to life and begin to feed energy to plants, factories and farms. And everyone who turns on a knife switch, presses a button or hits the most common switch can say that not only current flows the strands of wire, but there also pulses the energy of the courage of people, who are doing everything to return the Chernobyl AES to operation.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

MILITARY HELPS ORGANIZE CATERING

PM301450 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Colonel A. Polyakov: "Dining at the 'Pripyat' Restaurant"]

[Text] There is a prominent two-story building almost in the center of Chernobyl. The lights in its big windows go on shortly before dawn and do not go out until long after midnight. It is always full of people. No, this is not the headquarters of the leadership for eliminating the after-effects of the accident. Until very recently this was the "Pripyat" restaurant. Now the "restaurant" sign has been covered by another sign reading "military trade establishment." The "Pripyat" building now houses the military trade canteen. Everyone eats there--from workers to academicians and from lieutenants to generals.

I remember the first particularly tense days when, after traveling a lot around the evacuee camps, I arrived in Chernobyl and learned that it was possible to eat at the canteen. In those conditions the very word "canteen" struck me as being somewhat unreal. I went in--and could not believe my eyes. Snow-white tablecloths, tables for four, and hospitable canteen workers. And excellent Ukrainian borscht. It was just as though I had entered a cafe somewhere in the Kreshchatik area [of Kiev]. The tension and tiredness disappeared at once.

It was only later, after numerous visits to Chernobyl, that I realized what effort it took the military trade workers to serve all those people working to eliminate the after-effects of the accident. Their task was to provide food. But they had set themselves an extra task: Not just to provide food but to provide people with a chance to relax even if only for a short while and to rest in a peaceful atmosphere almost like home.

Now we all know how events developed after that memorable night of 25-26 April. We know the heroes of Chernobyl. They were to be found every step of the way in the 30 km heightened danger zone. Each day Chernobyl gave us fresh examples of the courage and smooth work of people carrying out a common task regardless of their job, be they radiation monitors, helicoptermen, doctors, scientists, or cooks...

In the first few days after the accident Colonel V. Fedosov, chief of the Kiev Military District Trade Directorate, was given the job of organizing catering in the Chernobyl-Pripyat region for all the people arriving there. As a frontliner who had seen many things in his time, he was well aware of the work to be done in these unprecedented conditions. It requires special human qualities.

The group of military trade workers sent to the accident region was headed by reserve Lieutenant Colonel S. Shekhtman. Within a few hours they were at work together with the group of cooks, waitresses, and kitchen staff. Cooks Tatyana Tabachuk, Lyubov Onishchenko, and Maya Sysoyeva, waitress Natalya Tolstokorova, and pastry cook Lyubov Vivdich... They were among the first to be called up for this difficult and dangerous work.

The last residents were recently evacuated, but Chernobyl and Pripyat live on. On the roads there are dump trucks, concrete mixers, tractors, and fire trucks... There are regulators and respirators at the road junctions. There are many people around. Ministers, generals, party workers, and nuclear scientists have already been working here. The military trade workers' role is by no means the least important: They have to arrange wholesome catering for all those working in the increased danger zone.

They arrived at the canteen. There was no one around. The door was locked--everyone had gone. Clearly, the girls felt tense. They unlocked the door. But when they set about their customary work they soon felt at home and relaxed. And in the evening Lieutenant General A. Fomin, first deputy commander of the Kiev Military District, visited the canteen. He talked about the situation that was taking shape and the tasks facing public catering workers in these extreme conditions.

After some time radiation monitoring showed that the site of the canteen had to be changed. A field canteen was quickly arranged in tents at the Chernobyl stadium. Anna Petrenko, a cook who had won the title of best in her profession, did excellent work there.

At first the most valuable product was water. And it is still unbearably hot here. Within 15 days the military trade's stocks of fruit juices ran out. The nonalcoholic drinks shop of the Kiev military trade establishment, run by Ye. Lutskaya, switched to double-shift working. It was helped out by workers from the Kiev mineral water plant. A mobile field depot and store were set up. Thirty mobile stores were in constant operation. Later the mobile stores served the workers at night when the subunits began working round the clock, building embankments on the Pripyat River. Sales clerks Svetlana Prushchak, Lyudmila Lisovskaya, and Valentina Babenko seemed to work tirelessly.

Soon the situation became more complex. The tents at the stadium could no longer accept food. And yet several hundred people had arrived. Then all the trade centers in the city were closed.

On the morning of 8 May the decision was taken to open a canteen at the "Pripyat" restaurant. Under the leadership of A. Kostyukevich, chief of the field military trade establishment, the premises were decontaminated and cleaned in a single night and refrigerators were tested and installed. By the morning of 9 May everyone was taking breakfast in a large comfortable dining hall. The leather chairs were replaced by soft armchairs and the parquet floor was covered with linoleum. Two self-service counters were introduced. And all this happened with no interruption to the main production activity.

S. Telitskiy, chief of the public catering department of the district's trade directorate, and I went into the "Pripyat" building. A military trade store had been set up here on the first floor. In the floor department everything was wrapped, even the loaves were wrapped in polyethylene. The widest range of goods was in the military department. We went into the basement. Everything was clean and orderly. One room housed the special radiation monitoring laboratory. Nothing reaches the table or the store counter unless it has been examined here.

The tasty dishes served here are to the credit of V. Selezneva, first chief cook at the "Pripyat," and canteen director Zh. Mitrofanova.

There is a special daily routine at the "Pripyat." They breakfast here before dawn and have their last meal of the day when people in cities near and far are already asleep. Canteen workers A. Gerasimenko, N. Chernenko, Z. Gradusha, N. Yegorova, L. Davydchuk, and their friends managed to get 2-3 hours' rest each. No one complained, no one watched the clock. They just worked as the extraordinary circumstances required.

FROM THE EDITORIAL OFFICE [capitalized passages published in boldface] We acquainted Major General A. Sadovnikov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Trade Directorate, with our correspondent's report and asked for his comments. Here is what he said:

The events in Chernobyl have shown for all to see that the complex tasks set for military trade workers have been fulfilled honorably. In these extreme conditions catering was organized in the shortest possible time for all those taking part in eliminating the after-effects of the accident and who were stationed in the 30-km zone. Courage, coolness, labor heroism, and consciousness were shown by all those people who organized uninterrupted catering and trade in unusual conditions. Throughout this time there was not a single refusal to work and no one showed cowardice. Col V. Fedosov, chief of the Kiev Military District Trade Directorate, Colonel N. Lyakhimets, his deputy in charge of political affairs, and many others worked virtually all the time in the danger zone.

Life is now raising new problems. Preparation has now begun for the organization of trade and catering in winter conditions. A plan of specific events has been drawn up, a list of winter goods has been specified, and special storage facilities and hot houses are being equipped. More than 200 military trade workers are now working in the Chernobyl region and 46 mobile stores are on the road each day. Will and composure are required every day from people in what are customarily seen as humble trades. And each military trade worker is passing the test of civic maturity.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

CHERNOBYL: PIPELAYERS PROVIDE WATER FOR DECONTAMINATION

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Reserve Col B. Lyapkalo, freelance correspondent of KRSNAYA ZVEZDA under the rubric "At the Chernobyl AES": "Pipelayers"]

[Text] As a rule, pipelaying subunits [podrazdeleniye] service field stores of fuel and lubricants and deliver fuel to vehicle fuelling posts. During the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES they were also called on to supply water. It had to be supplied to sanitary treatment posts, for washing motor vehicles, to shower and laundry subunits, and to the concrete unloading station. The daily consumption of water was enormous. It required virtually round-the-clock operation of hundreds of tank trucks. This task was then assigned to the pipelaying company commanded by Capt A. Yemayev.

These troops laid about 50 km of pipe in a short period. They set up mobile pumping facilities.

"We are now supplying water to the installations round the clock," stated Capt Yemayev. "The duty shift is taking care of that. An emergency group is involved in eliminating any malfunctions."

While we were in the subunit, that group, which was headed by the platoon commander Senior Warrant Officer Movchan, had just gone out to the line. They had to repair mechanical damage done to the pipeline by a heavy tracked vehicle.

By the way, Senior Warrant Officer Movchan's subordinates were in competition with the platoon commanded by Sr Lt Vasilii Ivashchenko. They were taking turns in the race for first place. The comrades had recently congratulated Sr Lt Ivashchenko on winning the competition for the week.

The pipelaying company is one of the best rear-area subunits in the district. It has achieved high indicators for combat training and for successfully eliminating the consequences of the accident at the AES. Capt Yemayev deserves much credit for this. He has had much experience organizing work under the most difficult conditions. He performed his international duty in Afghanistan, and earned the Combat Service Medal [Za boyevyye zaslugi]. Under Yemayev's command the company has several times distinguished itself in tactical exercises.

The company commander and his senior commanders, when speaking of the pipelayers' combat training, continually mentioned the name of the subunit's first sergeant, Warrant Officer A. Bayakov. Delivering food to the pumping stations, and organizing living conditions -- all this is dealt with by communist Warrant Officer Bayakov.

In the front line of the tent camp the shift going on duty is in formation. Capt Yemayev briefly sums up the work results for the current day, updates the details of the impending tasks, and dispatches the specialists to their places of work.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON CHERNOBYL LAUNDRY UNIT

PM131431 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 October 1986 Second Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "There Is Such a Detachment" a 650-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stringer reserve Colonel B. Lyapkalo on a laundry unit located near the entrance to the Chernobyl 30-km zone. The detachment, Lyapkalo writes, "serves subunits whose servicemen are involved in decontamination and other work on the AES territory in direct proximity to the affected power unit, where there are still areas with a heightened level of radiation. That is why the sorting of the incoming laundry starts with a background radiation measurement. This determines the length of the wash. If the background radiation is higher than the permitted level the laundry is stored for decontamination." In order to ensure the minimum radiation levels, Lyapkalo continues, the laundry may be washed "repeatedly." He concludes that these "seemingly commonplace tasks" are being carried out reliably.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

CHIMNEY DECONTAMINATION OF POWER UNITS REPORTED

PM131037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by TASS correspondent S. Balykov: "Flag Over the AES"]

[Text] Chernobyl, Kiev Oblast--A scarlet flag flew over the highest point of the Chernobyl AES--the ventilation chimney of the third and fourth power units.

The path to the top of the 150-meter chimney was cleared by a group of volunteer students from the Kharkov and Lvov Fire Fighting Technical Colleges. They completely decontaminated the unit and the chimney's inspection platforms.

Student Viktor Sorokin, a radiation tester, was the first to climb the steps of the narrow metal ladder. Wearing heavy lead cladding, he hurried past all six inspection platforms, confirming the figures of the airborne radiation readings: The upper, sixth, platform was clear. Work would have to be done on the rest, starting with the fifth.

That was where Viktor Gorbenko and Roman Kushkov went. In 15 minutes they threw the remaining contaminated metal down onto the lower platform. They were replaced by Avtandil Gagiyev, Nikolay Predius, Aleksandr Sventitskiy, and former servicemen Yuriy Kolachuk and Sergey Klimchuk, holders of the "For Valor" and "For Combat Service" medals.

The future firemen needed a little more than 3 hours to carry out this important task. They were helped to successfully cope with it by the high professional training of the 19 volunteers. They are all standouts in regular fire fighting training and highly rated sportsmen.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

6TH MONTH DECONTAMINATION EFFORTS

PM241435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent Colonel A. Polyakov article under the rubric "Chernobyl Routine": "Symbol of Courage"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident is now in its 6th month. The ring of the "blockade" around No. 4 power unit is closing more and more tightly day by day. A red flag is now flying from the chimney of the No. 3 and No. 4 power units...

As we approached the power station's administration block Colonel S. Turchinskiy, who traveled with us from a just-ended meeting of the party aktiv of units and subunits taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident, pointed through the windshield:

"There it is, you can see it now..."

Driver Private A. Khmelenko automatically applied the brakes, and we saw the red flag, 150 meters above us, almost touching the low clouds heavy with fall rain. It was raised to mark the radioactive decontamination of the most dangerous section--the roof of the No. 3 power unit. This work was done by Engineers V. Starodumov, A. Yurchenko, and Lieutenant Colonel A. Sotnikov, who were directly in charge of the decontamination of the roof of the No. 3 power unit.

"It was up along that access ladder attached to the outside of the chimney that they climbed," we were told by Senior Lieutenant, retired, V. Galushchak, the power station's deputy chief engineer for eliminating the consequences of the accident.

All radiation safety measures had been taken, and their progress was followed visually by television cameras. The climb to the top took them approximately 15 minutes, the descent slightly less. At the same time they examined the structural condition of the chimney and the platforms surrounding it at different heights.

We did not manage to talk to a single one of the participants in that climb. The point was that the operation marked the completion not only of that particular stage of work, but also of their scheduled stay in the special zone. There was help from Valeriy Stepanovich Galushchak, who postponed all his urgent work as soon as he heard that I was asking about Lt Col Sotnikov.

"I have spent many days," he said, "working shoulder to shoulder with Aleksandr Petrovich. Probably just like every serviceman, he has an acute sense of duty. Whatever is set must definitely be performed, no matter how difficult it may be. Not only did he organize the work, but he personally climbed on the roof on many occasions."

Here one can really notice the great value of personal example. Commanders and political workers donned the special "armor" which protected them from all sides, and led their subordinates to the roof. They did whatever had been rehearsed on the scale model, the "site" was partially familiar because they had studied the roof on television screens. They climbed there through the ventilation pipe opening. The seconds ticked away, a siren sounded, and all returned to the building. The apparent simplicity covers enormous psychological strain. And the presence of the elder comrades helped the younger ones to carry it with greater confidence.

There was an occasion when one group of servicemen after another failed to move away a piece of bent pipe which blocked a robot's path. At that point political worker Sr Lt N. Kulinich went out with the next group. The work got done, even in a shorter time than allocated. This political worker has amazing contact with people. Maybe he was taught this art by his grandfather Tikhon Fedorovich, a party member since 1918 and Civil War commissar, or it was handed down to him by his father Aleksey Sergeyevich, who personally fought through the entire war and experienced the great power of Communists' example.

The importance of a communist's personal example in conducting decontamination work and in performing any tasks was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the party aktiv of units and subunits taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident. Those who addressed it--Lieutenant General V. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Kiev Military District Political Directorate, and Communists N. Polyakov, V. Polovnikov, and V. Dikhtyarenko--not only spoke of the lofty moral and motivational qualities displayed by servicemen at different sectors of the unparalleled struggle against the atom which went out of control, but also raised urgently, from the positions of the party congress' demands, questions about improving work with people and enhancing organization. An important place was taken by problems of preparations for winter. Some commanders are not adverse to covering up their omissions, sluggishness, and lack of proper gumption with references to the special conditions of field life and the complexity of task performance. The participants in the party aktiv meeting declared with utmost party responsibility: A communist must not allow any slackening, any indulgences for himself; the more complex the conditions and the more difficult the tasks, the greater the exactingness which must be exercised by every party member toward himself and his comrades, and the firmer organization and order must be.

Work on the mothballing of the damaged power unit is approaching its final stage. But much work still remains to be done to complete the decontamination of the site and population centers and to monitor radiation levels. This is why some subunits are still in the field. The burden now is even greater for those services which are called upon to ensure normal facilities for servicemen in winter conditions. We met Lt Col D. Khmuroy, chief of the Kiev Military District Billeting Directorate, in all sorts of places. Dusty and tired, he was measuring site locations together with his assistants, calculating what was to be deployed and how, or signing various vouchers on the move, or efficiently resolving current questions. Leaders of the most diverse services are systematically working here. Tense work is being done by military construction workers, workers from the fuel and lubrication materials service, military drivers. Artesian wells have been drilled for drinking water, warm tents and prefabricated barracks have been erected together with heating installations for them, the operational reliability of radio equipment and periodical press deliveries have been checked, and everything is being considered in the tiniest of detail. Everyone is aware of the importance and responsibility of the tasks. Tasks which will have to be resolved in winter.

We left the power station in the evening. The red flag was flying above the reactor in the rays of the setting sun, as a symbol of yet another victory by all who are working to eliminate the consequences of the accident, a symbol of their courage and loyalty to their filial duty to the motherland.

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MILITARY SUPPORT

CHERNOBYL FIGHT AGAINST RADIATION

OW241450 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0440 GMT on 22 October carries a 30-minute "Our Correspondents Report" program presented by Aleksandr Krutov. The program began with aerial views of Chernobyl AES and the surrounding area with Krutov saying that the events he will report on occurred in October. He notes that the struggle against radiation, which has been going on for almost 6 months, is still being waged at the AES. Video shows military personnel in protective clothing and masks being given instructions and then proceeding to raise a flag over the highest point at the station, signifying the completion of the removal of highly radioactive waste from the roof of the reactor No. 3 building.

Video then cuts to shots of Lieutenant Colonels A.P. Sotnikov and A.D. Savushkin speaking about the removal of dangerous radioactive waste at the station. Sotnikov says: "The flag was not just a symbol, it represented the result of all our work. It symbolized victory over the difficulties Chernobyl brought to all our people. We put an end to the most dangerous thing, we plugged that hole. This radioactive waste now has no bearing on the situation on the grounds of the station. We have actually buried it. Final stage jobs are now being carried out there. When the protective sheath is completed, Chernobyl will practically no longer be mentioned in the press.

"[Savushkin] The station is operating. Here we felt like we were at the front. Here we were in the frontlines so to speak, where one has either to march forward and lead the men, or move to the side. There were no people moving to the side among us. Among our people there was no one who would move to the side or hide behind somebody else's back.

"[Sotnikov] There was a sense of duty to perform the assigned job and we performed our job as military people. We did our job, we performed a military job in peacetime."

Video shows Major General N.D. Tarakanov describing job assignments to a group of military personnel in protective clothing and wearing masks, and showing on closed circuit television the jobs being carried out by other personnel. Video then shows servicemen throwing blocks into a hole in a reactor building's roof, followed by shots of a robot bulldozer standing idle

and servicemen in action on the roof of the building, with the narrator saying that the men took over when the machines failed. Video shows Maj Gen Tarakanov speaking about the performance of the men, cutting to shots of a robot bulldozer in action and shots of servicemen working near block No. 4 with the narrator saying that it was not possible to work near block No. 4 previously.

After showing activities in constructing a protective sheath over reaction No. 4, video cuts to shots of Akimov, deputy chief engineer of power block No. 4, speaking about the heroism of the men at the site and about his own son volunteering for work at Chernobyl.

Video then shows men checking equipment at the No. 1 reactor, and shots of power generators, followed by interviews with Chernobyl AES Chief Engineer Shteynberg, and Ignatenko, chairman of the interdepartmental commission for checking the operational readiness of the No. 1 power unit.

Shteynberg says: "After the April events, especially in the extreme conditions in May and June, when you had to run through some buildings and premises at the station and could reach some locations only in armored vehicles, people with weaker nerves and weaker character did not believe that the station would survive and they left. And for those who remained it meant that they were willing to (work). People with weaker character simply lost faith, did not believe that it all could be brought back to life. We who worked before and are devoted to our job, we considered it our sacred duty to revive it like the miraculous phoenix."

Ignatenko then adds: "There was a very large amount of work at the station by operational personnel, the representatives of various ministries, representatives of scientific organizations and military units."

Ignatenko then says: "At the time when we had talked all was not clear as to what and how things had to be done and when we would finish it all. After many trials and errors and correct decisions, we finally found the correct procedure followed by the station collective, construction and installation organizations and military units. All did what had to be done to increase safety at the station, what had to be done to enable personnel to live in the settlements prepared for them and what had to be done to ensure normal working conditions at the station."

Shteynberg then says: "First of all I have to say that though I did not have a part in the April events, we are all responsible, including those who were not present here. Nuclear power technology is new. It started being treated too soon as a daily part of life, like a kind of kettle [samovar] which is a kind of reactor operating on water. Technology, particularly of this kind, does not forgive mistakes. You must be constantly ready for any situation."

Krutov then interjects: "Tension has diminished of course."

"[Shteynberg] No, the tension has not abated. That is a mistaken opinion. The tension remains. More tension has been added to the existing tension. Previously tension was associated with the completion of repair jobs and readying the power unit for operations and now there is tension associated with the utilization of the unit. After five months of idleness the personnel again have to get used to the operation of equipment and ensure its safe and reliable functioning. So there is another aspect of tension in this field."

Video follows up with shots of men and machinery in action at the project, shots of journalists and cameramen at the Chernobyl station; shots of Poadyshev, Chernobyl AES director since 25 May 1986, being interviewed aboard an aircraft and speaking about the rescue operations; shots of Chernobyl AES chief engineer Shteynberg speaking about efforts being made to ensure safe operation of the station; shots of board operators Gusev and Azhusin, who have been working at the Chernobyl station since 1983 and 1985, respectively and are still working there; and shots of Reykhman, deputy chief of the reactor hall speaking about the construction of the protective sheathing over the No. 4 reactor and the use of remote-controlled machinery and closed circuit TV.

Reykhman says: "Such a structure has been erected and I have been entrusted with its operation.

"[Krutov] We often say that the protective sheathing is a very complicated engineering structure. Is it possible to give a simple explanation as to what it is and how you are going to operate it? Can anything happen there?

"[Reykhman] Yes, it is truly an elaborate engineering structure. It has been built with the aid of remote controls, without the direct participation of the human factor.

"[Krutov] Without the human factor, I do not understand that.

"[Reykhman] I have said without direct participation. Welding and other jobs are performed by people from afar, installation work is done by cranes with remote controls. All the work is done with the aid of modern equipment and closed circuit television, and so forth. Installation jobs are performed by people with the aid of remote control, that is what I meant.

"[Krutov] There is nothing like it in the world. Do you think that everything will be normal?

"[Reykhman] Of course I am sure.

"[Krutov] What is the reason for your confidence?

"[Reykhman] My confidence is based on the research carried out by our leading institutes; on the data now in our possession, the project now being implemented. That is sufficient for normal operations."

Krutov then addresses Bashevich, VNIIAES department chief: "What will you say about the lesson Chernobyl has taught you?"

"[Bashevich] You see the people here have revealed their internal makeup, not the external one. I get the impression that the people have broken into two categories--real people and others who do not deserve to be here and work here. All those who remained here and those who come to work here are very responsible people, who are not afraid. And even if they are afraid, they overcome that and do the job that has to be done."

Krutov then turns to Shteynberg: "Don't you condemn the people who have left the station?"

"[Shetynberg] You cannot condemn people here. I do not belong to the category of people with extreme and strict criteria. Aman is incapable if he has left. In principle that was a private matter, nobody forced anyone to stay or leave. The weak in spirit have nothing to do here. The situation here is as follows--we have been and still are in special working operational and living conditions."

The program ends with shots of workers wearing masks waiting at a bus stop, and final shots of Chernobyl AES.

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END